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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—

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FIRST EDITION.

XLIII. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1874.

SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT presented a remonstrance of merchants of Philadelphia, against the passage of the twenty-ninth section of the pending Tariff bill.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the House bill to admit free of duty, articles intended for the International exhibition. The bill was passed.

Mr. SCOTT presented a memorial of the workingmen of Pennsylvania, asking for the restoration of the ten per cent. duty on iron and steel, and for free banking. Referred.

Mr. MORTON moved that the pending and all prior orders be laid aside and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the report of the Committee on Conference on the Currency bill. Agreed to, and the report was read at length.

Mr. MORTON explained the report as taking away the monopoly feature from the national banking system, making banking free, etc. The theory of the bill, said Mr. Morton, is that a five per cent. bond will, by the first of January, 1878, be at par with coin, and that United States notes, being convertible into them, will also be at par; that, meantime, United States notes will gradually depreciate from their present discount to par, and that this appreciation will be gentle and slow, not exceeding 3½ per cent. per annum, so that specie payments may be brought about without oppression to the debtor class or the derangement of the business of the country. Should the theory of the bill not be realized, Congress will be in session when the time arrives for the conversion of notes into bonds and can, by legislation, relieve the country or banks from any construction, derangement or evil resulting from this enactment. This bill has been prepared in a spirit of compromise, having in view a gradual expansion of the currency as may be necessary to meet the demands of the country, and at the same time bring the currency, by a gradual process, up to par value.

Mr. SHERMAN said he thought the bill a fair compromise. Both Houses of Congress desired a gradual approach to a specie standard, and this bill would secure that end.

Mr. BOUTWELL said he desired to ask the Senator from Ohio (Sherman) whether, when he was Secretary of the Treasury, he had any knowledge that he had of the condition of affairs which would exist in 1878, which would justify this step to specie payments, a step which he did not dare to take now. The Senate was asked to do a thing three years hence which he did not dare to do now, and who knew what the condition of affairs would be then?

Mr. SHERMAN said the Senator from Massachusetts disclosed his opinion that the country could not return to specie payment in 1878. He (Sherman) believed the United States of America had the power and ability to redeem its notes in five years from this time, and the fears of these gentlemen were groundless.

Messrs. MORRILL, of Vermont, and FRELINGHUYSEN said they could not vote for the report.

Mr. JONES said it seemed to him that this bill bristled all over with inflation. He did not share with the Senator from Ohio (Sherman) his confidence that legislation would not be changed before January, 1878, in such a manner as to entirely ignore every feature of this bill. He (Jones) did know that inflation under the bill would be immediate. There had been a great talk about the resumption of specie payment, but it was utterly impossible to resume specie payment and have a permanent, with this enormous increase of greenback circulation. The bill proposed to make greenbacks redeemable in bonds, and then re-issue them. He had no faith in such a proposition which never had been disputed, that specie payment can never be maintained without a contraction of the volume of currency. The bill would have the effect to raise the price of greenbacks a few per cent., but it would also depreciate the bonds. He denied that the bill would relieve the country to specie payments, and all the fluctuations now complained of would be just as bad after January, 1878. It would only remain in a country where the price of everything would be so high as to drive it out, and the revulsion then would be ten times greater than if the country should return to specie payments to-day. Inflate the currency, and it furnishes money which can neither be hoarded nor exported. He thought the bill travelled in a circle, and expressed the opinion that the only way to restore the country to prosperity was to return to a true standard of value, instead of by an arbitrary measure raising the price of greenbacks. It would be fairest to reduce the volume thereof, so that it would approximate the price of gold. He believed it easy to return to specie payment within two years, without any danger to the interests of the country. He protested against the passage of this report. He believed that its friends did not know what its effect would be. Evil, and only evil, would spring out of its passage. He was opposed to any proposition which had attempted to overwhelm what God Himself had made as money. He thought when the country entered upon a gold basis, it would enter upon an era of prosperity which would be unbroken for a century.

Mr. HARVEY favored the adoption of the conference report. The Senator from Nevada, (Jones) had called gold "Godspeed money." He (Harvey) thought that a new doctrine, and could find no here in his readings where God had said the legal tender of the country should be void.

Mr. LOG[illegible]te in favor of the report, and said he was sed to hear men opposing it here to-day [illegible] a short time ago, asserted the [illegible] features contained. Those who [illegible] called the Senators on his side of the [illegible] had decided themselves in favor of specie payment. Now they had a measure for specie resumption presented to them, and if they should put themselves on the record against it, the tables would be turned. The bill was not satisfactory to him, but he was willing to support it to settle this vexed financial question and abandon for the time being his opinions on Pacific roads. He appealed to his friends on both sides to act in a spirit of concession, and not as if they alone made up this mighty hemisphere. The passage of this bill would bring peace and prosperity to the country.

Mr. THURMAN said if the passage of the bill would stop the discussion on the currency question and make the people stop talking about what kind of money they were going to have and go to work to earn it, it would do good; but he did not think it would have that effect.

Mr. BOUTWELL said the eighth section of the bill transferred the financial powers of the country from Congress to the Stock Exchange, Wall street and throughout Europe, and when the first of January, 1878, should approach, there would be a demand for the repeal of this section, because the country would see that it could not stand the combined speculation of the world.

Mr. MORTON said the argument of the gentleman (Boutwell) was to the effect that a return to specie payment at any time would be ruinous to the country.

Mr. BOUTWELL denied that such was his argument, and contended that the country would gradually approach specie payment.

Mr. CARPENTER, from the Committee on Judiciary reported a bill to determine the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of the United States and to regulate the removal of causes from State Courts and for other purposes, which was ordered printed and recommitted to the Committee. Pending discussion on the conference report on the Currency bill, the Senate, went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Senate amendment *to the* House bill to amend section 19 of the act of the 18th of August, 1856, "to regulate the diplomatic and consular system of the United States" was concurred in.

The remainder of the bills on the Speaker's table were either left there on objection, or were referred to committees. Among the bills left there, were the Senate Civil Rights bill, the bill for the incorporation of railroad companies in territories, the bill for the extension of time to the St. Paul and Pacific Railway Company, the bill to relieve ships and other vessels from compulsory pilot fees in certain cases, the bill supplementary to the Texas Pacific Railroad bill, the bill to extend the time for the completion of a railroad from the St. Croix river or lake to the west end of Lake Superior, the bill to prevent "nuzzling" at the Naval Academy, the bill to set apart a portion of the Island of Mackinac for a national park and the bill for the construction and location of a naval monument. None of these bills can be passed at the present session, except by a motion for a suspension of the rules, which motion is now in order every day till the close of the session.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to suspend the rules and make it in order to add to the Civil Appropriation bill an item of $50,000 for the Washington monument. Negatived—yeas 148, nays 84—not two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

Mr. MAYNARD reported that the Committee on the Washington monument had intended to ask a small appropriation to finish the monument to the mother of Washington, at Fredericksburg, but in view of the vote just taken, the committee would now submit no such proposition.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. DAWES in the chair, on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. It appropriates $5,067,715. The first paragraph in the bill was an appropriation of $1,643,507 for public printing and binding, including the cost of printing debates, with the provision that the wages of government printers and binders shall not be above the average price of similar work in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Mr. HAWLEY, of the committee, moved to strike out the last provision, on the ground chiefly, of the higher cost of living in Washington than in those other cities.

Mr. GARFIELD opposed the motion.

After a discussion extending over an hour and a half, the provision in regard to the wages of printers and binders was stricken out.

On motion of Mr. WOODFORD, after a brief discussion, the item to pay the widow of the late M. C. Fish his salary till the date of his successor's election, was amended by allowing salary till the end of this Congress.

Mr. GARFIELD offered an item appropriating $7,000 to reimburse general O. O. Howard for his expenses in defending his official conduct as Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs, and spoke in advocacy of it.

Mr. SPEER raised a point of order, and suggested that there had been no such proposition made to pay the expenses of President Johnson in defending his official conduct.

Mr. GARFIELD remarked that President Johnson's acquittal had not been unanimous, as General Howard's had been.

The question was passed over informally, in order to allow Mr. Garfield to find a law under which the item would be in order.

Mr. KELLOGG offered an item appropriating $25,000 to enable the President to carry out the Civil Service rules.

Mr. LAWRENCE asked Mr. Kellogg to accept an amendment making it the duty of the Civil Service Commission to report to the next Congress a plan for reorganizing all the civil departments of government so as equalize salaries and, as far as possible, reduce the public expenses and increase the efficiency thereof.

Mr. KELLOGG objected to the proposition as unnecessary, that matter having already been considered.

Mr. SOUTHARD referred to Mr. Curtis as having been compelled to resign his position as head of the Civil Service Commission on account of the violation of all the rules of the commission, and that too even by the President himself.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, denied that civil service reform was undertaken on any recommendation from the President. Such a thought had never entered into the President's wildest imagination. It was a scheme of a cubic in the Senate, composed of Trumbull, Schurz and others, for the purpose of breaking down General Grant in the Presidential election of 1872. It was presented in a Congress which was bothered at that time with the same sort of demagogues that are often seen at other times, and they did not care to vote against it. They were all afraid to go home and say they had voted against a civil service reform which had found its origin in China and its best exemplification in Great Britain. It was a mere trick of a politician who had apostatized from his party, knowing that he was dead on account of his vote on the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, and who wished to get once more into public life; but it did not galvanize him.

Mr. COX remarked, in regard to civil service reform, that when one came to real, practical reform, it was not there. It reminded him of the French comedy in which the character who never appeared on the stage, while every other character who came before the curtain inquired for her. This civil service reform was a humbug of the administration, and he was glad that the gentleman from Massachusetts, with his trenchant pen, had pricked the bubble. The true civil service reform, was honesty and capacity.

Mr. BECK agreed with Mr. Butler that Civil Service reform had proved to be a humbug, as it was utterly unable to reach anything except the very lowest order of clerks.

Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont, inquired of the members of the Republican party whether there was one single principle in the platform on which it had gone before the country when General Grant was elected, on which it proposed still to stand.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts—Yes. We stand still by the soldiers.

Mr. WILLARD—Very well. Stand by the soldiers. But the convention which nominated General Grant and which represented every district in the United States, adopted this resolution as a part of its platform: "That any system of civil service under which subordinate positions of the government are considered as rewards for mere party zeal, is evidently demoralizing, and that we therefore favor a reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the power of patronage and make honesty, efficiency and fidelity essential qualifications for public positions, without practically creating life tenure of office." Similar resolutions were adopted by the National Democratic Convention and by the National Labor Convention. In fact, every political party that assembled that year as a national organization, adopted the declaration that there was absolutely needed a reform of the civil service. If the Republican party proposes to play fast and loose with the people to keep the word of promise to the ear and break it to the hope, to fling out its party banner with the cry of "reform" and then, when it comes into power, spit upon that platform and trample that banner under foot, how long had such a party to remain in power?

Mr. RANDALL—Not a day. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. MARSHALL said he had voted original[illegible] for civil service reform, but that he would not vote any longer to keep up such a miserable and expensive sham and fraud. It had performed nothing whatever. Where had there been any reform in the civil service during the last three years? He was glad during that time that fraud and corruption had revealed in every branch of the civil service. There had not been a period in the history of the Republic when fraud and violation of law had been so prominent, as during the last three years. There was but one mode of reform, and that was in the mode of selecting the chief magistrate. But he had not time now to elucidate that view.

The committee rose, and Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules so as to make an amendment in order to cover into the Treasury any money now unexpended, which had been appropriated for civil service reform, so-called.

Pending action on the motion, the House adjourned.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

THE INDIA FAMINE RIOTS.

LONDON, June 11.—A special dispatch from Calcutta says: The riots in the district near Dorjeeling are directed against the exporters of food. The rioters were chiefly in unarmed bands and availed themselves of the excitement caused by their demonstration to plunder a number of stores, and several of the rioters were killed. The Government Commissioner has sent troops to the scene of the disturbance to prevent a recurrence of the riots. Two hundred thousand persons are being relieved in the province of Behar, where the suffering already great, is increasing.

THE INTERNATIONAL LAW CONGRESS.

LONDON, June 11.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Bourke, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question from John Simon, said the draft of the code sent by the government of Russia for the consideration of the Congress upon international law, soon to assemble at Brussels, relates to the exercise of military authority in an enemy's country; the distinction between combatants and non-combatants; the various modes of warfare, reprisals and treatment of prisoners. Mr. Bourke stated that the British government had not yet decided whether it would send delegates to the Congress.

THE VOICE OF THE LABORER IS HEARD IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, June 11.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Gladstone asked leave to present a petition to Parliament signed by 80,000 laborers, asking for the assimilation of the county and borough franchise.

Italy.

ENTERTAINMENT OF THE PILGRIMS—A MEDAL STRUCK.

ROME, June 11.—The American pilgrims today paid a visit to Cardinal Barromeo, who distributed among them copies of a medal especially struck, by command of the Pope, in commemoration of the pilgrimage. The Holy Father has deputed Signor Rossi, the distinguished archæologist and author, to accompany the pilgrims in their visits to the temples and other monuments of ancient Rome.

ROME, June 11.—In addition given to the American Pilgrims to-day, by Cardinal Borromeo, the extension of the Society for Promotion of Catholic interests to Andrieu will be discussed. The presidency of the American branch of the society is tendered to the Pope.

France.

THE FIGHTING EDITOR WAS NOT IN.

PARIS, June 11.—MM. Schœlcher and Testelin went to-day to the office of *Le Pays* newspaper, in behalf of ex-Mayor Clemenceau, who was defied to fight duels. Doubtless to demand armed reparation for a violent article published in that journal. The editor-in-chief, M. Cassagnac, was absent, but has since announced that he will make a public statement to-morrow.

MORE TROUBLE AMONG THE DEPUTIES—DEMONSTRATIONS AT THE PARIS DEPOT—GAMBETTA STRUCK IN THE FACE—THE ASSEMBLY IN GREAT DISORDER.

PARIS, June 11.—A large and excited crowd assembled at the Western depot to-day, at the time for the departure of the deputies for Versailles. M. Gambetta was greeted with cheers and hisses. The police attempted to disperse the throng, handling them roughly in some instances. M. Lefevre, a deputy of the Left, was arrested, but subsequently released. A tumult arose, and Gambetta was assaulted. The police rushed into the railway station and occupied it the entire afternoon. In the Assembly, M. Baucelenaud, an ex-minister, interpellated these riotous proceedings, which the government promised to institute. On the meeting of the deputies to Versailles, Count St. Croix struck Gambetta across the face with a stick, for which he was promptly arrested. During the session this afternoon, the excitement among the members became intense, and parliamentary business was much impeded.

The Municipal Council of Bordeaux has been suspended for having permitted a public demonstration of hostility to the government.

Spain.

DON CARLOS THIRSTS FOR BLOOD.

LONDON, June 11.—A dispatch from the Spanish frontier says that numerous bands in the Basque provinces have revolted against Don Carlos, demanding peace. Don Carlos has ordered that upon capture they shall be shot.

LATEST WAR DISPATCHES.

LONDON, June 12.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from the North of Spain says: General Concha and staff have left Logrono for Tudela. Thirty thousand national troops are marching to the Arcaonese valley. The Carlist army under command of General Dorregarray now numbers 24,000 men.

PROSPECT OF WORK AT NAVARRE.

MADRID, June 11.—General Concha has begun active operations against the Carlists in Navarre.

Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, June 11.—Steamships Spain, State of Virginia and Napoli, from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, June 11.—The amount of bullion in the bank of England has increased £353,000 during the week. The amount of bullion that went into the bank on balance to-day was £[illegible],000. The proportion of the bank reserve to liabilities, which last week was 18⅝, is now 45 per cent. Rate of discount in open market for three months bills, 2 9-16 per cent., which is 1-16 per cent below the bank rates. Consols for money 92⅝@92⅝; do account 92⅝@92⅝. 5-20's 1865, 98⅝; do 1867, 99⅛; do 1868, 99⅛; new 5's 1874, 99½; New York Central 88½; Erie 27½@27¾; do preferred 49. Tallow 41s. Linseed oil 28s. Turpentine 28s@28s 3d.

PARIS, June 11.—The specie in the bank of France has increased 9,893,000 francs during the past week. Rents 58 francs 85 centimes.

FRANKFORT, June 11.—5-20's ⅝@2 97½.

LIVERPOOL, June 11.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 8⅜@8⅝; Orleans 8¾. Sales 12,000; American 8,000; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs firm. Corn 38s 9d.

SALT LAKE.

Conflict between Civil and Military Authorities---A Soldier Forcibly released from the City Jail.

SALT LAKE, UTAH, June 11.—The police arrested a soldier last evening from Camp Douglas, for disorderly conduct. This morning General Morrow demanded the surrender of the soldier, to be tried by the military authorities. The surrender was refused, and General Morrow ordered Captain Gordon, with a detachment of cavalry, to the city with orders to ask for the surrender of the soldier, and incase of a refusal, to release him by force. The surrender was refused, and the Captain proceeded to break open the jail and released the man, who is now in confinement at the military post. General Morrow some time since presented the subject of arrest by the civil authorities of soldiers to the War Department, claiming that, under the articles of war, soldiers are to be tried by the military and not by the civil authorities. The Judge Advocate General of the Army approved of this view, and the Secretary of War directed Gen. Morrow to act accordingly. No resistance was made by civil the authorities.

The instructions from Washington in regard to the arrest and detention of soldiers by the Mormon authorities, were printed in the papers here two days ago, and it is supposed that a test case is intended to be made of the occurrence to-day, and that the surrender of the soldier was refused for that reason. The soldiers were loudly cheered by the assemblage of citizens witnessing the release.

MILLERSBURG, O.

Ladies' Temperance Convention.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MILLERSBURG, O., June 11 1874.

The Ladies' Temperance Convention commenced in this place to-day, to last two days. It is well attended. A number of foreign delegates are present.

I. O. O. F. Grand Officers in Erie.

ERIE, PA., June 11.—The officers of the Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania, John Curtiss, Chief Patriarch; George Bertram, High Priest; Jno. Heiss, Treasurer, and Edward S. Rowand, Senior Warden, all of Philadelphia, were the guests of the Adolphus Heusses Encampment of this city to-day. An excursion on the bay and a supper to-night, after the Encampment exercises, were a part of the programme.

The next session of the American Institute of Homeopathy will be held at Put-In-Bay, in June, 1875.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THAT JONES MEMORANDUM.

The President's Apology for It.

Senators and Members Clamoring for Instruction.

He Dashed It Off in One Night.

The Conference Currency Bill Will Not Do.

Nothing Whatever Will Do This Session.

THE MOIETY AND BANKRUPT BILLS

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1874.

What the President Won't Do.

The President stated to-day that the rumor that the bill reported by the Conference Committee would be signed by him, was utterly without foundation. It can also be authoritatively stated that the President will not sign the pending bill nor any other financial bill this session. To his friends he has repeatedly declared that it is necessary to mention some facts, and especially to correct a large amount of speculative information which has been sent out on the financial question as it stands between the President and Congress, and as regards the Presidents views.

Opinions in Great Demand.

When the first bill was under consideration in the Senate Finance Committee, various propositions were stated to him, and upon them he had no objection to give his opinions. Within a few days after the Senate bill was reported, no less than forty Senators and Members called to ask his opinions. Thus far, the President had expressed himself merely upon a casual reading of the bill, but as he had been so repeatedly asked for opinions, he decided to put them in a more definite shape.

In One Night He Did It.

With that design, he consumed nearly an entire night, and by office hours the next day had his memorandum prepared. It may be stated here that this setsat rest the story that the memorandum was written several days before the date of Senator Jones' letter or that it was written specially for that gentleman. The memorandum was open to any member of Congress who called. It expressed the views of the President from the beginning, on the finances. It was not intended for the public, was sent to Senator Jones at his request, but was a private paper and not originally intended for publication. In fact, the paper had never even been read to the Cabinet.

He Meant to Do it All the Time.

Upon the first agitation of the financial question, the President contemplated the preparation of a special message to Congress; but meeting the views expressed, as he supposed, so fully in the message, and from acting as agents in such cases, the law already in existence covering the subject and prescribing the duties of the bankers here.

PATENT EXTENSIONS REFUSED.

The Senate Committee on Patents to-day decided to report adversely on the applications for the extension of the following patents: Tanner car brake, Anson Atwood's car wheel patent; also the three sewing machine patents of Wiseman, A. B. Wilson and Ackers & Fitchouse.

BROOKVILLE, PA.

Residence Struck by Lightning---Prospects for Lumber---New Quarters of Assistant Superintendent Phillips.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROOKVILLE, PA., June 11, 1874.

During a storm here this afternoon the large new frame residence of George Bassett was struck by lightning and much damage done, doing considerable damage to the chimneys and the four corners of the building, which commenced falling. The flames were, however, promptly extinguished. Peasett and family were badly frightened, but not hurt.

Large quantities of rain fell during the day, raising streams tributary to the Allegheny river, and no doubt much logging was carried off of timber.

William M. Phillips, the newly appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Low Grade Division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, has entered upon the duties of his office. They are under the most favorable auspices. Notwithstanding the embarrassing circumstances of the company represented by him, he is extremely popular and deservedly so. A fine office is being fitted up for the use of the following prominent ladies of the place made, arranged and put down, with their own fair hands elegant carpets in the rooms of the company: Mrs. J. M. Stock, Mrs. J. N. Garrison, Mrs. F. E. Gaskill, Mrs. Jas. Mary Jones, Mrs. R. Jenks, Miss Mattie Hall, Miss Edith Thompson, Miss Maggie Clark, Miss Jessie Darnall, Miss Bessie Corbett and Miss Mollie Erdice.

Moiety Bill in the House.

The Committee on Ways and Means will, to-morrow, take up the moiety bill, as it passed the Senate last night. The impression is, that in order to save further time and trouble, they will concur in all of the Senate amendments except that put on to the last section, on motion of Senator Conkling, to preserve to the citizen the right to recover which might arise under existing laws in cases where suits were begun prior to May 1st, 1874. The striking out of this amendment will affect the great case of Jordon & Mairh, of Boston, in which suit was only commenced on May 1st.

The Bankrupt Law.

It is believed that the Conference Committee on the Bankrupt bill will agree substantially to the Senate bill, in which the House will no doubt caneur.

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1874.

THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE CURRENCY BILL.

The following is the full text of the currency bill submitted by the conference committee—

Be it enacted, &c., That the act entitled an act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds and to provide for circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, shall hereafter be known as the National Bank act.

SEC. 2. That section 31 of the National Bank act be so amended that the several associations therein provided for shall not hereafter be required to keep on hand any amount whatever by reason of the amount of their notes in circulation; but the moneys required by said section to be kept at all times on hand shall be determined by the amount of deposits, in all respects as provided for in said section.

SEC. 3. That section 32 of said act, and the several amendments thereto, so far as they restrict the amount of notes for circulation under said act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and the proviso in the first section of the act of July 12, 1870, forbidding banks hereafter organized a circulation of over $500,000, and the proviso in the third section of the said act, limiting the circulation of banks with capital to $1,000,000; and section 6 of said act, relating to the redistribution of $2,000,000 of circulating notes be, and are hereby repealed; that every association hereafter organized shall be subject to and be governed by the rules, restrictions and limitations, and possess the rights, privileges and obligations now or hereafter by law as to national banking associations, with the same power to amend, alter and repeal granted by the National Bank act.

SEC. 4. That every association organized or to be organized under provisions of said act and of the acts amendatory thereof, shall at all times keep and maintain on deposit in the treasury of the United States, in lawful money of the United States, a sum equal to five per centum of its circulation, to be held and used for redemption of such circulation, which sum shall be counted as a part of its lawful reserve, as provided in section 2 of this act; and when the circulating notes of any such association, assorted or unassorted, shall be presented for redemption in sums of $1,000 or any multiple thereof, the same shall be redeemed in United States notes. All notes so redeemed shall be charged by the Treasurer of the United States to the respective associations using the same, and he shall notify them severally on the first day of each month, or oftener at his discretion, of the amounts of such redemption, and whenever such redemptions of any association shall amount to the sum of $500, such association so notified shall furnish with deposit with the Treasurer of the United States a sum in United States notes equal to the amount of its circulating notes so redeemed, and all notes of national banks worn, defaced, mutilated, or otherwise unfit for circulation, shall, when received by any assistant treasurer, or at any designated depository of the United States, be forwarded to the Treasurer of the United States for redemption as provided herein, and when such redemptions have been so reimbursed the circulating notes so redeemed shall be forwarded to the respective associations by which they were issued; but if any of such notes are worn, mutilated, defaced, or otherwise unfit for use, they shall be forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency, and destroyed, and be replaced as now provided by law; *provided*, that each of said associations shall reimburse to the Treasury the charges for transportation and the costs of assorting such notes; and the associations hereafter organized shall also severally reimburse to the Treasury the cost of engraving such plates as shall be ordered by each association respectively, and the amount so assessed upon each association shall be in proportion to the circulation redeemed, and be charged to the fund on deposit with the Treasury; *and provided further*, that so much of section 32, of said National Bank act, requiring or permitting the redemption by any bank of its circulating notes at other than at its own counter, except as provided for in this section, is hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. That any association organized under this act or any of the acts of which this is an amendment, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes in whole or in part may, upon the deposit of the lawful money with the Treasury of the United States, in sums of not less than $6,000, take up the bonds which said association has on deposit with the Treasury for the security of such circulating notes, which bonds shall be assigned to the bank in the manner specified in the 18th section of the National Bank act, and the outstanding notes of said association to an amount equal to the legal tender notes deposited, shall be redeemed at the Treasury of the United States, and destroyed, as now provided by law; *provided* that the amount of the bonds on deposit for circulation shall not be reduced below $50,000.

SEC. 6. That the Comptroller of the Currency shall, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, cause the charter numbers of the association to be printed upon all national bank notes which may be hereafter issued by him.

SEC. 7. That the entire amount of United States notes outstanding and in circulation at any one time shall not exceed the sum of $382,000,000, which shall be issued and redeemed in the following manner only, to-wit: within thirty days after circuling notes to the amount of $1,000,000 shall from time to time be issued to national banking associations under this act in excess of the highest outstanding volume thereof, at any time prior to such issue, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to retire an amount of United States notes equal to three-eighths of the circulating notes so issued, which shall be in reduction of the maximum amount of $382,000,000 fixed by this section, and such reduction shall continue until the maximum amount of United States notes outstanding shall be $300,000,000, and the United States notes so retired shall be cancelled and carried to the account of the sinking fund provided for by the second section of an act of the act approved on the 28th of February, 1862, entitled an act to authorize the issue of United States notes and to provide for funding the same, and for funding the floating debt of the United States, and shall constitute a portion of said sinking fund, and the interest thereon, computed at the rate of five per cent., shall be added annually to said sinking fund; but if surplus revenue be not sufficient for the purpose, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue and sell at public sale, after ten days' notice of the time and place of sale, a sufficient amount of bonds of the United States, of the character and description prescribed in this act, for United States notes to be then retired and canceled.

SEC. 8. That on and after the 1st day of January, 1878, any holder of United States notes to the amount of $50, or any multiple thereof, may present them for payment at the office of the Treasurer in the city of New York, and thereupon he shall be entitled to receive at his option from the Secretary of the Treasury, who is authorized and required to issue his warrant for said notes an equal amount of either class of bonds described in the first section of the United States, provided for in the first section of the act approved July 14, 1870, entitled an act to authorize the issue of refunding certificates, and the act amendatory thereof, approved January 20, 1871, at the option of the holder, either coupon or registered, as provided in said act; *provided, however*, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall not issue the United States notes so received either in exchange for coin at par, or with the consent of the holder, but for redemption of bonds then redeemable at par, in the purchase of bonds at not less than par, or to refund the temporary loan, now unpaid, by the public service, and when used to meet the current wants of the Treasury, and immediately after the Treasury shall be appointed to redemption of the bonds known as five-twenty bonds.

SEC. 9. That section 31 of said act shall be construed to authorize any increase of the principal of the bonded debt of the United States.

The report recommending the passage of the foregoing substitute for the Finance bill is signed by Senators Sherman and Morton on the part of the Senate, and by Messrs. Garfield, Hooper and Kelley on the part of the House of Representatives. The report is signed by Messrs. Hezekiah Conant, Bayard, of Delaware, and Farwell, of Illinois, on the part of the House of Representatives. The report is dated to-day, and the bill is ordered to be printed.

FIRE RECORD.

Osage City, Mo.—$40,000.

OSAGE CITY, Mo., June 11.—Carter's flouring mill and elevator were burned early this morning. The loss is over $40,000, insured for $20,000.

Hanover College Commencement.

MADISON, IND., June 11.—The Commencement exercises of Hanover College were completed to-day. Prof. Patton, of Chicago, and Governor Thomas A. Hendricks made the principal addresses before the students. The graduating class numbered twenty-one. Funds are being raised for the erection of five new college buildings, boarding houses and new residences for the professors.

Reunion of Abolitionists.

CHICAGO, June 11.—The session to-day and this evening was occupied by the relation of the experience of underground railroad conductors and agents, and by the reading of several historical and biographical sketches. The meeting will probably adjourn to-morrow.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-day.—For the Middle States and Lower Lake region, light rain, followed by clearing and cooler weather, winds shifting to southwest and northwestand rising barometer. For the Upper Lakes, fair and clear weather, southwest to northwest winds, lower temperature and rising barometer.

The steamer Belgic, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

The International Sanitary Congress, called for Vienna, has been postponed till January, 1874.

Two sharp shocks of earthquake were felt in San Francisco yesterday. No damage was done.

Base Ball—At Philadelphia, Bostons 11, Philadelphias 5. At Baltimore, Chicagos 12, Baltimores 6.

The steamer Constitution, nineteen and a half days from Panama, has arrived at San Francisco.

The President has nominated William H. Parker to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the District of Colorado.

The University of Cambridge, England, has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on James Russell Lowell.

Judge Jonathan C. Hall, one of the oldest and most prominent lawyers and citizens of Iowa, died at his residence in Burlington, yesterday, aged 65.

The body of a young girl, a victim of the Mill river disaster, has been found. There are now but two bodies undiscovered of the 140 persons lost.

The Cotton Exchange Convention, in session at Augusta, Georgia, yesterday adopted numerous measures for the material interests of the trade, gathering of useful statistics, etc.

The Missouri State Woman's Suffrage Association have adopted an appeal to the people of Missouri for subscriptions to aid the women of Michigan to carry out the summer and fall campaign in that State in favor of the extension of suffrage to women. They expect to raise five thousand dollars.

COLUMBUS.

The Mining Trouble---Militia Ordered to Nelsonville---Negroes on the Picket Line ---A few Shots Exchanged last Night--- No Bloodshed.

COLUMBUS, June 11.—Adjutant General Amos to-day received orders from Governor Allen to ship, by the first train to Chillicothe, a sufficient quantity of fixed ammunition to supply the Lytle Guards, a company of militia, who will be ordered to Nelsonville, if necessary to prevent bloodshed, Governor Allen's private Secretary, John H. Putnam, has gone to the scene of the troubles, and will advise the Governor of the true state of affairs.

COLUMBUS, June 11.—Adjutant General Amos has just received a dispatch from Governor Allen ordering him to call on the Lytle Guards, of Cincinnati, to be ready to proceed to Nelsonville at a moment's notice. The call was issued by the Adjutant General at three P. M.

COLUMBUS, June 11.—A special to the *Ohio State Journal* to-night from Nelsonville, prepared by a very reliable reporter, is as follows: About 250 armed men, most of them from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, arrived here about four o'clock this morning, having collected in Columbus by different routes last night. They were accompanied by twenty-one special policemen from Columbus. They passed the Nelsonville mines, and proceeded directly to Longstreth's mines, half a mile below, but still within the village corporation, where they found everything quiet. They were immediately placed on military duty, arms were placed in their hands and picket lines encircling territory half a mile in diameter, running the entrance to Longstreth's mines, were established. During the day the American flag has floated from the Longstreth works, where the new men collected. The camp lines have been marked down, and the colored men have been patrolling the outskirts all day with muskets and fixed bayonets, refusing admittance within the lines to all not endorsed by the operators or police. About twenty-seven have on picket duty around the hills in the rear of the works, and a reserve picket force is to be added to-night. Three of the colored men received 5,048 votes for Congress, to 467 for W. L. Graham. The convention elected Col John M. Thompson, J. D. McJunkin and William H. Dublin delegates to the State Convention, and instructed them to support Gen. John N. Purviance for Lieutenant Governor.

They had a borough election in Sharpsville, Mercer county, on Tuesday, and the Republicans swept the field, electing the following ticket: Burgess—J. J. Holms. Town Council—C. F. Eldridge, G. C. Carnes, S. W. Johnston, Fred Patterson, F. B. Pauley, Dr. T. M. Brown. Auditors —J. T. Carmichael, W. S. Bebout, Thomas G. Derr. High Constable—M. R. Zahnlser. Judge of Election—J. M. Kimball. Inspectors—I. D. Bumpus, Isaac Lynch. Assessor—T. G. Robinson. Justice of the Peace—Daniel Grosscut. Constable—T. O. Hazen. School Directors—Samuel Dunham, J. R. Lytle, John D. Milliken, M. A. Johnson, John W. Stanton, D. M. McMillen.

The Congressional breezes are beginning to blow gently in the district composed of Montgomery county and part of Bucks. The Republican candidates now spoken of are George N. Corson, Esq., and James G. McQuaide, Esq., of Norristown; Allan Wood, Esq., of Conshohocken; Dr. Lewis Yerger, Providence township, and George Lear, Esq., of Doylestown—with the probabilities of the contest lying between Messrs. Corson and Lear. The only Democratic candidate mentioned is Hon. Henry P. Ross, but he is also very prominently named as a successor to Judge Ludlow, of the Supreme Court. The Republicans have a majority of several hundred in the district.

Our central-Independent-Democratic-Republican-Copperhead-Grange-anti-Secret-Order-anti-Grange ostensporary, the *Altoona Tribune*, denies our statement that Hon. Blair Lamberton is a candidate for Congress. This report that Mr. Blair is a candidate for Congress is only gotten up by his enemies to injure his chance for Supreme Judge, for which he is a candidate, and for the success of which position he has chances are quite flattering. How does it come that the efforts to injure Mr. Blair's chances for Supreme Judge, by stating that he will also be a candid

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1874.

IT LOOKS a little as though Providence would be on the side of BURNSIDE.

JONES will remain in Washington after Congress adjourns. So the country is safe.

ADVICE to th "third termists:" don't—unless, that is to say, you want to see an offensive movement along the whole line of Republican ballot-boxes.

A WESTERN Democratic sheet has discovered that DAVID A. WELLS will be President THURMAN'S Secretary of the Treasury. Don't that paper know that there are no longer any METHUSELAHS, now-a-days?

DURING the last ten days of the session of Congress it requires only a majority instead of a two-thirds vote of the House to suspend the rules. There is, therefore a possibility that the Civil Rights bill may yet be reached and passed.

"IT LOOKS as if the time isn't far away when color will be at a premium in the white man's country."—*St. Louis Dispatch.*

It looks as if the time is ages off when conscience and intelligence will be at par in that paper.

THE Republicans carried the borough election in Sharpsville, Mercer county, on Tuesday, electing the whole ticket. There must have been a killing frost that morning, for FRUIT only got one vote for Justice of the Peace. Or was it the Curculio that struck him?

THE New York *Graphic* is of opinion that the cholera will soon make its appearance, and that "in all probability the disease will first be heard of in Pittsburgh, or some other Western city." How in the world did that paper acquire its intimate knowledge concerning our sanitary shortcomings?

SOME of the city papers are unfair enough to allege that the meeting of Mr. HOWARD'S friends, to protest against the NEGLEY nomination, was held in the COMMERCIAL office. That meeting was held in McILWAINE'S stock sales room, which forms no part of the COMMERCIAL establishment. It is rented by Mr. McILWAINE, and is under his exclusive control.

THE admission of Colorado and New Mexico as new States, is as bad as was the rotten borough system of England. Both of these miscalled "States" are mere howling wildernesses, with a few thousand people at a half dozen accessible points in each, and the idea of giving to these handfuls of people the same power in the United States Senate as the millions of New York and Pennsylvania is preposterous.

THE *Gazette* says that the "State ring" was utterly routed in the late nominating conventions, and almost in the same breath it says the ticket nominated is a bad one. The writing editor of that paper was one of the defeated candidates, and that probably accounts for the bilious view he takes of the ticket; but, if the ticket *is* a bad one, the "State ring" can congratulate itself that the fault does not belong to it, the *Gazette* itself being judge.

THE editor of the Chicago *Times*, having been tempted, by his natual eagerness for scandal, to publish an outrageously false story implicating two leading and respectable families in Rockford, now offers $5,000 for the detection of the person or persons who imposed the lie upon him. We hope he may find the villain; but, bad as the original lie in this case may be, he is not one whit worse than the editor who so greedily snapped up and published the scandal, when offered him, without inquiry or investigation.

IN Wednesday's issues of those papers, the Washington *Chronicle* and *Republican* had each an uncomplimentary article on the subject of the resignation in a body of the Indian Peace Commissioners, which were exactly identical in spirit and almost exactly so in language, the only observable difference being that in the latter paper the strictures appeared editorally, and in the former, locally. Query: is this remarkable instance of intellectual duplication a "coincidence," or were the two buckets dipped in the same well?

IN CONSEQUENCE of the frequent annoyance to church congregations, occasioned by the playing of band music in the streets on Sundays, during their hours of worship, the municipal authorities of St. Louis have passed an ordinance prohibiting persons from playing on any musical instrument in any of the streets of the city within one block of any house of worship on Sunday during the hours of worship under a penalty of fifty dollars for every offense. It might not be amiss for our own city to imitate this example.

THE *Gazette* hints boldly at a bolt against the Republican legislative nominations made on Tuesday, and invites the people to join it in overturning them. It is not content with having squelched the "State ring," in making those nominations, as it boasts of having done, but wants to repudiate what it complacently claims as its own work. If it was so potent in squelching the "ring," why didn't it make a better ticket? Why does it cry out against its own work? And if the work it protests against is *not* its own, why is it so impudent as to claim it?

THE bequest of the late J. EDGAR THOMSON, for founding an asylum for the orphans whose fathers have been killed in the service of railroad companies, is calling forth approving comments everywhere. The Milwaukee *Sentinel* says:

"The gift was fit and well thought of. The company do not pay large wages, and their trade hands have little opportunity to lay up property. When they are killed their families are generally left destitute. The companies pay no pensions, and resist to the full extent of the law the collection of damages. They are the corporations that have no souls; but it is a relief to know that one of their most powerful managers has gone far, individually, to make up for the deficiency."

WE HAVE one suggestion to make to those who are threatening to "bolt" the Republican legislative nomination, viz: That the Republican ticket, as nominated on Tuesday last, must stand or fall together. We are content to stand by the whole ticket; but if any part of it is to be singled out for attack or opposition, the friends of the other parts had better be looking closely after the welfare of the men they are interested in. A word to the wise used to be sufficient; and although some of those to whom this suggestion is addressed may, with difficulty, be classed in that category, we think they will clearly understand what we mean.

THE report of the Congressional Committee of investigation into the affairs of the District of Columbia will not, it is understood, whitewash any one, nor will it censure any one for corruption. The Washington *Chronicle* says:

"A diversity of opinion exists in the committee as to what the detailed report should embrace. None of the members really insist that corruption of officials has been proved, but several members are anxious to secure strong censure for carelessness, neglect, recklessness, and absence of correct, businesslike management."

A bill will be reported repealing the laws establishing the present government of the District, and placing its affairs in the hands of three Commissioners to be appointed by the President.

RAILROAD speculation is at fever heat in Russia. Recently, says a London paper, on the day appointed for the receipt of the subscriptions to the Ural Railway, the Government bank at St. Petersburg was crowded to suffocation by would-be investors. Several ladies fainted away, and one man had his arm broken by the crowd. Instead of 581,000 roubles, the sum actually demanded, the subscriptions amounted to about 7,000,000 roubles, or nearly one hundred and thirty times more than was required. The same eagerness to subscribe was also manifested at Moscow. Unless they have a care, the time will probably come when thousands of those enthusiasts will bitterly rail against these enticing-looking ties. It will probably be worse than the Ural cobic.

ALEX. H. STEPHENS says he does not believe either that the Southern Confederacy failed because of inferior resources or physical disadvantages. On the contrary, he holds that no equal population on the earth ever had such means and resources for defensive war, as the people of the Southern States had at the beginning of the rebellion. Still he maintains that no greater injustice could be done to the character or memory of the Southern soldiers who went to the front than to attribute their failure either to want of courage or want of heart. And he is right: "Providence," observed NAPOLEON, once, "is on the side of the best battalions." But presently the time came when he learned, to his cost, that the best battalions were on the side of Providence. The cause of the Confederacy failed because it was an evil cause.

THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PYAMENTS.

The plan of the President for resuming specie payments involves the forced retiracy of the greenback circulation and the fractional currency, amounting to $425,000,000. The gold and silver used in redeeming them would only partially supply their place, and the resumption of specie payments, if practicable at all, would wipe out at least $500,000,000 of the money now in circulation.

This would, of course, enhance the purchasing value of the circulation that would be left; but would increase, to the same extent, the burdens of the debtor class. The man who owes $3,000, now, on a mortgage, would have it to pay in the enhanced currency; and if wiping out one-third of the circulating medium of the country would enhance the value of the remainder to the extent of one-third, it will cost the debtor as much labor to pay his $3,000 as it now does to pay $4,000, besides depreciating the saleable value of his mortgaged property to a similar extent. If his property was worth $6,000, when mortgaged, it would not be worth over $4,000 under the changed state of things; and if unable to raise the $3,000 to pay off the lien, it would probably be swept away entirely to pay his debt, leaving him, perhaps, homeless and penniless.

It is to be kept in mind that the debtor class is, to-day, the most numerous class in active business. Large amounts of money have been borrowed on real estate security, as well as upon notes of hand. The numerous savings banks of the country, and other institutions with money to invest, probably hold one-half of the productive real estate of the nation under bond and mortgage, and the money raised in this way has been borrowed mainly for investment in purposes of trade. The contraction proposed must either bring ruin and destitution to this large class, or must compel them to carry the additional burden of the increase added to the value of money by the change.

The same rule will apply to money borrowed on notes of hand, to deferred payments on property purchased on time, and to all liabilities falling due in the future. All these would have to be paid, dollar for dollar, in a currency greatly increased in its buying power. The man who earns three dollars a day now would earn but two, then. The man who gets $1,800 a year, now, would get but $1,200, then; yet out of this reduced volume of earnings he must pay off his outstanding debts without any reduction in *their* volume. It might be that two dollars a day, under such circumstances, would buy as much as three dollars does now, and to that extent the change would be harmless; but two dollars a day will not pay off as much debt as three, and unless the volume of debts can be reduced as much as the volume of currency, the change must bear with cruel hardship on all who have debts to pay.

The time proposed for redemption, July 1, 1876, is not far enough off to enable the debtors to wipe out their debts before that date. We will admit all that any one chooses to allege about the recklessness with which our people have plunged into debt; but that will not change the fact of the indebtedness. That stubborn fact remains; and it will take many years of preparation, and caution, and economy and hard work to pay it off, or bring it within necessary bounds. If we *must* have resumption, let it be put off until something can be done towards preparing for it. There is no fairness in plunging a heavily burdened people into so sudden a change.

MR. MCCULLOCH, JOHNSON'S Secretary of the Treasury, tried this matter once. He began by retiring only four millions of greenbacks every month, as a preliminary to eventual resumption. This was a comparatively small sum, and the plan seemed gradual enough to be free from danger. He kept it up for eleven months, and retired forty-four millions; but at the end of that period the public distress was so deep and the outcry so loud that Congress was compelled to come to the rescue and stop all further contraction. The experiment, gradual as it was, was a complete failure; and the lesson taught by that experience, is, to go very, very, very slow in disturbing or meddling with financial affairs. If the country could not stand a contraction of forty-four millions in 1867, it cannot stand a contraction of three hundred millions in 1876. Such a policy may suit lenders, but it is death to borrowers. There are so many and such great interests involved that the great change proposed would be sure to work incalculable mischief.

UNDER our system of religious voluntaryism the congregation, of whatever sect or denomination, is an interesting subject of study. It is the unit or simplest element of the system, and exhibits in operation the conditions which inspire hope or warrant despondency with reference to the religious future of this country. A most gratifying as well as interesting illustration of the happy and prosperous working of our voluntary system is presented in a pamphlet which has been lying on our table for several days. It contains "Sermons, Addresses and Proceedings connected with the Completion of the Twenty-fifth Year of the Pastorate of the Rev. JAMES L. BROWNSON, D.D., in the First Presbyterian church of Washington, Pa." In the proceedings referred to, several laymen, some of them distinguished citizens of Washington, took part, and the occasion was evidently one of great local importance. The principal discourse was the pastor's "Quarter-Century Sermon"—which abounds in interesting facts, and which is written in the transparently clear and correct diction characteristic of Dr. BROWNSON'S pulpit labors. Sometimes the sermon rises into a strain of fervid though tempered eloquence. The first church was organized in 1793, twelve years after the town of Washington was laid out, and in the same year, 1793, the "Stone Academy, still the venerable center of the old college building," was erected. Thus the town, the church and the college have grown together. We regret that want of space forbids our use at present of several other statements contained in the sermon. Dr. BROWNSON'S pastorate of twenty-five years has evidently been most prosperous and successful, but the most impressive effect of the various addresses delivered at the celebration results from their showing of prolonged patience and activity in doing good on the part of a congregation bound together by the mere bonds of Christian brotherhood and animated solely by the evangelical spirit.

REPRESENTATIVE LAMAR, of Mississippi, is a MAN of enlarged views and sympathies, whose late eulogy on Senator SUMNER, and still more recent observations upon the war and its issues as now embodied in legislation and national policy, show that he measurably understands the nature and meaning of—

"The motion toiling in the gloom,
The spirit of the years to come
Yearning to mix itself with life."

But when he claims to speak for the whole people of the South in affirming that the doctrines of State supremacy and the right of secession are utterly dead in that section, and that there is not a glimmer of desire for their resuscitation, it is to be feared he overshoots the mark. It is quite probable that large numbers of the more enlightened people of the South have accepted the Union, and Liberty, as accomplished, unassailable facts; but that there is still an important element among them which yet remains sullenly antagonistic to all the agencies and forces of our broadening modern civilization is, also, unfortunately beyond question—of which, indeed, the rancorous hue and cry let loose against him in that quarter on account of his manly and ingenuous utterances over the dead Massachusetts statesman is, alone, sufficient proof.

THE old-time Abolitionists of the country are having a splendid time in their reunion at Chicago; and never, since the first dawn of Freedom, has there been a body of men who have better reason for glorification and rejoicing. They sowed the great seeds of Liberty of which the nation is now reaping the harvest. Because of their fealty to Humanity, Freedom everywhere to-day walks the earth with firmer tread and more radiant brow. Indirectly, the noble influence of their work is felt in the field, on the sea, at the desk, the loom, the forge—in every center of business, every branch of industry, every department of commerce, every material, moral and social movement and evolution of the age. All hail to these gray Nestors of Liberty who first, amid scorn, and hatred, and obloquy and derision, addressed themselves to the apparently impossible task of plucking up by the roots the bitter sources of our national degradation and woe! "Their eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord," and the measure of their earthly recompense is full.

IT IS said that the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada is now about ready to go to the Senate for confirmation. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* believes it will be acted upon this session, "because as it stands the United States would be the gainer by its adoption, and it is feared that the Canadians would not agree to it next year;" and he intimates that it is considered by the President and Secretary of State of so much importance that an extraordinary session of the Senate will probably be called to complete the treaty, if it cannot be done during the remaining hours of the regular session. There is not, so far as we can see, any necessity for undue haste. It may be all well enough to have a treaty, but the people want to know something of its character and bearings before the contract is definitively concluded.

SOME time ago we referred to the extraordinarily brilliant legislative feat achieved by the Maryland Legislature, in passing an assessment law whose provisions exempted from taxation all the property in the State except that which the framers of the law intended to exempt. The Supreme Court of that State has just declared the act unconstitutional and void, and administered a stinging box on the ears of the Legislature for the haste and carelessness and negligence which rendered the passage of such an idiotic act possible. The Court experienced no difficulty whatever in dealing the blow, the Legislature being nearly all ears. Maryland is now without any law authorizing the assessment or collection of taxes for State purposes, and an extra session of its Dogberrys will probably, in consequence, have to be called.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE, with pleasure, the receipt of a neat little volume of one hundred and fifty-six pages, entitled "Twelve Mormon Homes Visited in Succession on a Journey Through Utah to Arizona." It was written by the accomplished wife of General THOMAS L. KANE, of this State, and was printed, solely for private circulation, by her father, WM. WOOD, Esq., of New York. It is admirably written, and we regret that the book has been restricted to private circulation. The public would have read it, eagerly; and although the gifted writer takes a much more favorable view of the Mormons than is generally current, her descriptions of the domestic life of that peculiar people are so interesting and enjoyable that we are sure the book would have met with a most favorable reception.

THE Marquette, Mich., *Mining Journal* of the 6th inst. says: Quite a number of prominent iron masters from Ohio and Pennsylvania have been here the past week, looking through the mines and making contracts for limited amounts of ore. They are old customers, but buy very sparingly, and only for immediate use.

FRENCH HISTORY—A GREAT BOOK.

While all history, especially all European history is worthy of study, and certain periods of Spanish, German and Dutch history are of particular interest to the citizen of the United States, England and France are the two foreign countries whose entire annals an American who aspires to be well informed can least afford to neglect. The importance of British history needs no illustration, but the relations between England and France have been so intimate, whether in friendship or antagonism, as indissolubly to compliate and interweave the histories of the two nations. During lengthened periods the march of events and the advance of civilization in britain can be understood only in the light shed upon them from France. Then, independently of England, France has performed in European development a part which entitles its history to particular study. Though no longer the leader of the world's civilization, many years have not passed away since it forfeited or at any rate lost the position. There was a time, and it lasted for ages, during which VICTOR HUGO'S pompous hyperboles, which now seem so absurdly extravagant, were almost if not quite literally true of the French nation. At least the more moderate claims of LAVALLEE in behalf of his people need hardly be disputed by the good-natured foreigner that they did, for a long time, exercise a sort of "moral magistracy" on the continent of Europe, that they did appear "providentially charged with the mission of progress, placed at the head of the nations to mark out for them the way of the future," and that in certain ages their "history was a synopsis of the history of humanity in the occident." Should these claims be questioned, still another may be alleged; that, besides their own initiative and achievements, the French, as LORD MACAULAY remarked, were for many generations the intelligent interpreters between the best minds of England and the leading minds of the rest of the world.

And yet neither the great interest of the subject nor the early association of the French with the fortunes of the United States has sufficed to make French history a popular study in this country. There is, we believe, no exaggeration in asserting that to the great majority of even reading Americans France anterior to the first revolution is *terra incognita*. Their entire stock of knowledge on the subject consists of some recollections more or less vague of the successive royal houses, impressions left by school text books, and of some recollections more vivacious, but perhaps less exact of court intrigues and partisan conflicts, impressions derived from the instructive pages of M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS. We are inclined to reproach those who recognize in these statements a correct report of their attainments in the ante-revolutionary annals of France. One obvious apology for the prevalent indifference to the subject may be found in the fact that, until lately, no history of France suited to the taste and wants of the general reader has been accessible in the English language. NAPOLEON at St Helena said that the history of France ought to be written in forty five volumes, or else in a hundred. Tolerably readable French histories of the voluminous class have for some time been within reach of the merely English reader, but no history of moderate length and so skilfully prepared as to be at once entertaining and instructive. The French themselves had no such history of their country until THEOPHILE LAVALLEE, after twelve years of constant labor, had produced his masterly work in four small octavos. This work of Mr. BROEGE pronounced the best short history of a great nation ever written. It was published in 1838, and in a few years ran through fourteen editions, but it was never translated into English.

The general English reader of to-day is to be congratulated on the fact that a Boston publishing house, that of ESTES & LAURIAT, is issuing in a most elegant and attractive form a translation of the *Popular History of France*, on which M. GUIZOT has been employed for several years, and which is now finished. Born in 1787, the great French statesman and historian still retains his splendid powers in all their original vigor. French history in all its departments has been the study of his long life and there is hardly any part of the subject upon which he is not admitted to have shed new and brilliant light. By his *Essays on the History of France* and by his *History of Civilization in France* published in 1845 M. GUIZOT proved his right to be recognized equally by foreign and by French scholars as the most learned, profound, accurate and impartial investigator of the French annals. The appearance of the latter of these works produced a revolution and formed an epoch in the study of French and indeed of European history.

This Popular History of France, the work of M. GUIZOT'S last years, he is said to have undertaken at first for the use of his grandchildren, but soon resolved to publish it for the benefit of all. Though marked by the solid qualities which distinguish all the author's writings, it is a truly popular book, expressly designed and adapted to attract and interest the young and the unlearned. Those who wish to know for themselves how entertainingly the great political philosopher, in his extreme old age, can treat a dry topic may turn to and read the first chapter of this history in which he gives an account of the ancient population of Gaul. The great charm of the book, however, at least to mature readers, consist in the truthful, earnest spirit, the love of right and justice and the clear insight into the causes and relations of things, which are everywhere apparent. Henceforth no one will be able to give any sufficient reason for remaining ignorant of French history.

This American issue, besides being printed on the best of paper and in the best style, contains the finely executed maps and reproductions of all the original wood-cuts of the Paris edition. In addition to these three hundred illustrations, the American edition contains forty steel line engravings by eminent artists, which much increase the value of the book. It is published in parts, which are sold only to subscribers; four parts being delivered every month until completed. J. R. Foster & Co., 68 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, general agents for Western Pennsylvania. Capt. E. W. BLAIR, special solicitor.

WE ARE on the top of the house and wish to reach the sidewalk. One class of advisers recommend that the best way is to jump from the roof; that this is the only direct way. The President for the moment shares this opinion. The other class recommend that the descent be made by the way of the stairs, and this is the recommendation which we make. Which shall it be?—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

FIRST Ruffian—"Wot was I hup for, and wot 'ave I got? Well, I floor'd a woman and took he watch, and I've got two years and a flogging." Second Ruffian—"Ah, I flung a woman out of top-floor window, an' I've only got three months." First Ruffian—"Ah, but then she was yer wife."

The Grange store started last fall at Winona, Wisconsin, has failed. Liabilities, $15,000, with no assets. And a similar one at Owatonna closed up after a loss of nearly $20,000.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
GEN. JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
COL. THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
HON. JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
HON. MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. P. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

"The noiseless air
In perfumed chalice lies."

"Shirting has an upward tendency."

The dam epidemic has broken loose again.

How hissing high has heated heaven hurled horrific heat.

The ruins of another large pre-historic city have just been found in Mexico.

Our present "national issues" are the currency, transportation, and civil rights questions.

In order: Excursions, picnics, thin clothing, straw hats, fans, strawberries and cream.

And now it is intimated that Gould is likely to come again into possession of the Erie Railway.

The Rochester paper's genial embezzler of other people's "expressions" should not let his choler rise, this hot weather.

The commencement season is already upon us, and the next three or four weeks will be thick with literary anniversaries.

How did it happen that the terrible storms of Saturday, Sunday and Monday were not predicted by Old Probabilities?

The insurance agents of Augusta, Ga., are contesting in the Supreme Court the legality of a license tax imposed by the City Council.

The Detroit *Post* has crop returns from nearly every agricultural county in Michigan and pronounces them quite uniformly favorable.

Two of the Arkansas travelers now holding seats in the House, have locked horns, and are now in for investigating each other.

The difficulty in the case of Perkins, of the Cincinnati *Times*, is that one cannot tell the point whereat his idiocy ends and his insanity begins.

The success of the Baxter mode of steam propulsion, as applied to canal navigation, is being demonstrated beyond the possibility of contradiction.

The Chicago *Tribune* speaks of the "blowing down of the walls of Jericho by Gideon." Next we shall hear of the wars of the roses under Napoleon.

Competition is the life of business; and if ocean telegraphy is not presently cheapened by lines that are being laid, a rule of trade will fail for the first time.

Truth or error: The Presbyterians of Nauvoo, Ill., are going to build a church in that town, on the site formerly occupied by the celebrated Mormon temple.

A number of New England furnaces have recently suspended operations, the companies not having orders enough to clear out their manufactured supply of pig irons.

Sweetness in bulk. Ninety-four car loads of strawberries passed northward from the Delaware Peninsula last Tuesday. This is the largest shipment ever made in one day.

The swarm of contract and subsidy-seekers, men with claims and men with steals, increases with the closing weeks of Congress, and the lobby burns like a cauldron of burning pitch.

Encouraging: The exports from New York to Great Britain during the first four months of the year were $24,000,000 more than for the same period in 1873, and the imports about $15,000,000 less.

Secretary Bristow says he is bound to master all the business of this great office. If he succeeds in doing this, he will show himself possessed of a very comprehensive mind, and of extraordinary executive ability.

Reduction: Hydrate of chloral, which in 1869 cost eighty dollars a pound, so that each sleep produced by it could be reckoned at a dollar, is now advertised on the list of a German chemical factory at two dollars a pound.

An Inter-State Collegiate Association has been formed among the students of Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Minnesota and Missouri colleges. These State associations provide for oratorical contests, and those students who win the prizes in these take part in the Inter-State contests.

PERSONAL.

An Italian journal speaks of the discovery of a plot to liberate ex-Marshal Bazaine from his confinement on the Island of Sainte Marguerite. This explains the redoubling of the surveillance that has been lately remarked on the Island. The ex-Marshal has been confined to his rooms.

The steadiest and worst of all Congressional annoyances is said to be the unreasoning applicant for a lady clerkship. Judge Kelley, of this State, has one general proposition to these feminine pests. "First select the position you most desire," whispers the Judge, seriously, "then kill the woman holding it, and I'll get you into the vacancy."

A case in which a brewer had been elected elder of a Presbyterian church in Scotland, has just been appealed to the General Assembly, the lower courts deciding in his favor. The latter body has also dismissed the appeal, but adopted a resolution that the practice of electing in this trade to the eldership, was opposed to the interests of the Christian church.

Cadet Smith, colored, of West Point, will not graduate next year, owing to failures in his examination this year, but he has the consolation of knowing that there are five white cadets in his class who stand lower in the department of military tactics than he does, four who stand lower in chemistry, two who stand lower in drawing, and one is below him in the philosophical department.

The Northern and Southern Methodists, having lately entered into bonds of fraternity at Louisville, according to the old fashioned habit of Methodism, "the next thing in order is to shake hands all around." This is proposed to be done at an International Camp Meeting at Round Lake, commencing on the 8th of July. There are expected to be present Bishops Kavanaugh, Pierce, Doggett and Wightman, of the Church South; with Drs. McFerrin, Missionary Secretary; Bishops Janes, Simpson, Peck, Ames, Haven, Foster, Andrews and Scott, of the Northern Church; Bishop Richardson, of Canada, Bishop Miles and others of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church; Bishop Campbell, of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, and Bishop Clinton, of the Zion Church.

It seems that a descendant of George Washington resides in Denison, Texas, in the person of Dr. Lawrence A. Washington, a gentleman aged sixty years. The *News* of that city, says: "Dr. Washington is the nearest living kin to General George Washington. His grandfather, Samuel Washington, was George Washington's brother, which, of course, makes the doctor the General's grand nephew. George Washington was the guardian or Dr. Lawrence A. Washington's father when he was a boy, and raised him in his own family. Dr. Lawrence A. Washington was born in Winchester, Va., but removed to Texas some twenty-eight years ago. Before the war he owned a valuable plantation in Colorado county, and a good many negroes, but lost a large portion of his property during the rebellion, of which he was a warm supporter. After the declaration of peace he decided to leave the State and make a home in California, and started North, but got no further on his journey than Kansas, where he remained until a few months since, when he returned to Texas and located in Denison."

Plain English.

There is no good reason why an English speaking people should be doctored in Latin. If we should describe the properties of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in the jargon of the profession, not one reader in twenty would understand what it is good for. We prefer to say in simple words that it possesses strengthening, regulating and purifying qualities of the highest order; that the vegetable ingredients of which it is composed are eminently wholesome and salutary, and that the stimulant which is combined with them is the purest that can be manufactured. We prescribe it, not in garbled Latin, but in the good old mother tongue, as a remedy for languor, debility, nervousness, indigestion, liver complaint, fever and ague, constipation, rheumatism and low spirits, and as a preventive of every disease produced by foul air, whether it stagnates in crowded workrooms or imperils life and health in swampy districts and new clearings. So the masses say, and so they have been saying for the last twenty years.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, JR., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

SPECIALTIES!
Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.
We make a Specialty of
Sponges, Fine Hair Brushes, Combs, Pocket Books, Imported Perfumes, Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Chamois Skins and Patent Medicines.
You will always find the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of the above articles at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of
JOSEPH BROWNE,
Cor. Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BEDFORD
Mineral Springs.
THE BEDFORD SPRINGS will be open for the Reception of Guests on the 20TH DAY OF JUNE
Connections are made with Trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, at Huntingdon, Pa., East and West, and on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Cumberland, Md., for Passengers from South and West, direct city through by rail to Bedford.
Excursion Tickets can be had at Railroad Offices and Baggage checked through to Springs.
For Analysis of Water, Terms of Board, &c., &c., address
A. G. ALLEN,
Superintendent Bedford Springs.
Price of Water in Barrels, (oak).....$4 25
Price of Water in Half Barrels, (oak)..... 2 25
Price of Water in Kegs, (oak)..... 2 25
Price of Water in Half Barrels, (in Mulberry). 5 25

Summer Resort.
"BELMONT"
Will be opened on the 1ST OF JUNE for the reception of guests. Those desiring to spend the Summer months pleasantly cannot find a more favorable place. Apply to or address
T. W. SHOEMAKER,
EBENSBURG, PA.

1874.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS,
Silk and Cloth Caps,
STRAW GOODS,
Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,
AT
PALMER'S
Hat House
151 WOOD ST.
A POINTED ADDRESS.
Convinced that the system of long credits and extravagant prices (a feature inseparable from the old credit and loss system) was not sound, safe, or satisfactory to either customer or merchant, we have wholly discarded it, and inaugurated a reform which invites and, we believe, merits public confidence.
The Foundation Principle,
READY MONEY
The goods bought and sold for Ready Money.
The very smallest rate of profit charged.
The lowest price marked in plain figures on each article, and no deviation allowed.
The customer free from payments of extra profits, necessary to credit business to cover losses.
Any article not approved is immediately exchanged, altered, or another made, and if these endeavors fail, or customer prefers, the money returned in full.
Orders from the city and country executed on this basis.
INSPECTION AND TRIAL SOLICITED ON THIS RECONSTRUCTED PLAN.
Patterns sent post free. Requests should give outline of kind and price preferred.
Our Stock is the largest in the city, both in Men's and Boys' Departments, as well as in piece goods for order work.
JOHN WANAMAKER & CO.
The One-Price, Ready Money
CLOTHING HOUSE
818 & 820 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE!
All persons paying their State and County Taxes between now and the first day of July, will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.
SAM'L. KILGORE,
COUNTY TREASURER.

ALEX. McFARLAND,
(Formerly with J. B. McFadden & Co.,)
NOW WITH
Charles Terheyden,
130 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Manufacturer and Dealer in FINE JEWELRY, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, American and Foreign.
DIAMONDS and PRECIOUS STONES a Specialty.
MWF

JAMES A. JONES.....ROBERT S. LEAGUE.
JAMES A. JONES & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
Paragon Dress Shirt,
NO. 19 SOUTH NINTH ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
REPRESENTED IN PITTSBURGH BY
R. M. GRAHAM.
MWF

Mrs. HINELY & CO.'S
LADIES' AND GENT'S
Dining Rooms and Ice Cream Saloon,
No. 16 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
Meals at all hours. Boarding by the Day, Meal or Week. Meals sent to offices.

DRY GOODS.

A. D. McKEE
OFFERS A
Magnificent Stock
OF
Suits, Polonaise, Lace Jackets, Parasols, Silk Umbrellas,
COMPRISING
ALL LATEST STYLES
AND AT THE
RIGHT PRICES.
No. 59 Market Street.

NEW STOCK
SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.
James Caldwell & Co.
Have Just Received a Very Attractive Stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which Buyers will find well worth Inspection.
BLACK ALPACAS
Mohair Lustres and Brilliantеens,
BLACK WOOL DELAINES,
TAMISE CLOTHS,
HENRIETTA CLOTHS,
ALL-WOOL AND SILK WARP CASHMERES,
BLACK HERNANIS, Pure Silk Warp.
A VERY COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Fancy Dress Goods,
COMPRISING
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS, DEBEGES, PONGEES, &c.
BLACK SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
STRIPE SILKS and CHECK SILKS
In Great Variety and Very Low Prices.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN
Chintzes, Prints and Percales,
Shawls, Jackets and Polonaises,
Nottingham & Tambourd Lace Curtains
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, TWEEDS AND JEANS.
James Caldwell & Co.,
118 and 120
Federal St., Allegheny.

NEW
Spring Goods
JUST OPENING,
At Very Low Prices.
SPRING PRINTS,
In Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague, American. All the Best Makes and Newest Styles, at Prices Lower than they were ever sold.
Spring Chintzes,
In Percales, French Chintzes, Light and Dark Colored, Handsome Styles at Popular Prices.
LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS,
The Choicest Assortment in this market, at prices from 12 1-2c to 25c per yard, some Really Good Bargains.
MEDIUM-PRICED DRESS GOODS
In Mohairs, Alpacas, Japs, Silk Warp Goods, Pure Mohair, DeBege, Empress Cloth, in New Spring Shades, Stripes, Grey Mixtures, Spring Plaids, from 25 to 50 cents, all at Prices Much Lower than they ever were.
New Goods Opening Every Day.
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY,
AND
26 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Great Reduction
FOR THIRTY DAYS.
A LARGE STOCK OF
Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Top Buggies, Phætons and Jagger Wagons.
Of the Very Latest Style and Superior Workmanship, will be offered AT A REDUCTION ON CURRENT PRICES OF
Twenty Per Cent.
FOR THIRTY DAYS, commencing from date. These Vehicles are first-class in every respect, and will be pronounced so by competent judges.
Also, A Large Stock of SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Also, a Large Stock of HARNESS of all grades.
Persons in need of anything in the above lines will find it to their advantage to call at
M'KELVEY'S CARRIAGE BAZAAR
DIAMOND STREET,
Near Liberty Avenue.

NAYLOR'S
PHILADELPHIA
REGALIA EMPORIUM.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
REGALIA and PARAPHERNALIA
FOR
Masonic, Odd Fellows, Red Men, Knights of Pythias, American Mechanic, American Protestant, and all Secret Societies.
Gold and Silver Embroideries.
Societies in Pittsburgh and Vicinity are requested to send for Price List. Orders by mail carefully attended to. Address
Charles Naylor,
MWF 54 NORTH FIFTH ST., PHILA.

DRY GOODS.

New Goods, Ext
165, 167 and 169
WEDNESD
AY, JUNE
LIST OF
HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES
AND
FANCY GOODS.
At 18c, Striped Japanese Silks, usual price 37½c.
At 18c, Striped Black Hernanis.
At 12½c, Plain Black Herhanis.
At 25c, Black Silk striped Hernanis, extra bargain.
At 25c, Plain Black Grenadines, well worth 37½c.
Extra Bargains in Fine Black Hernanis.
At 10c, Plain Wash Pongees, choice colors.
At 12½c, New Dress Goods, good styles.
At 25c, Most Decided Bargains in Black and Colored Alpacas.
Fine Black Mohair Alpacas, Still plenty of those extra good bargains at 37½c, 45c, 50c, 65c and 75c and $7.50.
New Cashmeres, Silk Pongees, Repps and Poplins.
At 25c, Extra Bargains in French De Bege, worth 37½c.
New Lawns

HAZARD & MONTAGUE

No. 6 Broad Street,

BROKERS IN

STOCK AND GOLD PRIVILEGES.

"STOCK PRIVILEGES," $100 and commission to purchase a 30-day call contract, giving you the privilege of calling or delivering 100 shares of stock within 30 days, and no more. "GOLD PRIVILEGES" 10 shares of any active stock, at any time in thirty days, and no more, $250 and commission. $2500 and commission will purchase an AI contract as gold coin. These contracts, known as "puts" and "calls," are now used by many operators in place of cash purchases on a margin, as no further call is required, in a spirit of compromise. Some or Sherman does not concur, nor does Mr. Sherman in this belief. The former favors only a gradual retirement of at least forty per cent, and the fixing of the date of specie resumption in January, 1877. The report made by the Conference Committee which can be brought in at any time as a privileged question, will pass the Senate and the House.

—The amendatory Bankrupt act of 1873, making the exemption in any State that allowed by the laws of the State existing in 1871, as well with reference to future as to pre-existing debts, has been declared unconstitutional by the United States Circuit Court sitting at Richmond, Chief Justice Waite holding Court. The Chief Justice will preside at the United States Circuit Court in Raleigh, North Carolina, next week, when the celebrated special tax bond suit will be argued by Hon. Reverdy Johnson and others.

—Mr. Jeremiah Quinlan, receiver of the Guardian Savings Bank, of New York city paid a dividend of twenty per cent. on deposits on Saturday to the depositors of the late bank, at his office, No. 59 Liberty street. The payment of this dividend makes a total distribution of ninety per cent. paid, leaving five per cent. still to be paid.

—The case of the counterfeit 7-30 bonds, quite a number of which were bought by bankers in this city, has almost passed from notice. In September last the claims against our home bankers, that had not been paid or compromised, were outlawed by the statute of limitations. In the slow course of justice the matter has again come to the surface. It will be recalled that in the year 1867 Jay Cooke & Co. presented to the Assistant Treasurer of the United States eighteen $1,000 seven-thirty bonds for redemption. They were redeemed, but it was subsequently discovered that the bonds were counterfeit. The government then brought suit in the United States District Court, for the recovery of the amount paid on the bonds, with interest. The government maintained that the Assistant Treasurer, who acted in the matter, was empowered to redeem genuine bonds only, and that if, through mistake, he redeemed counterfeits, the government had the right to recover the amount paid on them. The defendants' case was that they presented the bonds in good faith, believing them to be genuine, and that the government, having by the act of their officer passed upon the question of their genuineness, were bound by the act of their agent, and could not recover. On the trial of the cause Judge Blatchford ruled that neither the Secretary of the Treasury nor his assistant had any authority to pay money to the defendants on bonds that were not genuine, and that if money was so paid by mistake it could be recovered. He so charged the jury. The bonds were proven to be counterfeit, and the court directed a verdict for the government. An appeal was taken to the United States Circuit Court, where Judge Woodruff, on May 13th, rendered his decision, affirming the ruling made by Judge Blatchford. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States for final review.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

June 11, 1874.	10:30	11:30	12:30	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Gold	111	111¼	111¼			
U. S. 6's, 1881	119½	119½				
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	121	121				
5-20's, 1862	113⅜	113⅜				
5-20's, 1864	113⅜	113⅜				
5-20's, 1865	117⅜	117⅜				
5-20's, 1865, new	117⅜	117⅜				
5-20's, 1867, registered	120	120				
5-20's, 1867	120¼	120¼				
10-40's	113¾	113¾				
10-40's, coupons	113¾	113¾				
Currency 6's	118⅜	118⅜				
Registered, 1867	109¼	109¼				
Western Union Tel	72¾	73	72¾			
Pacific Mail	42	41¾				
Adams Express			69½			
Wells-Fargo Express			79			
American Express			60½			
United States Express			67			
New York Central	98¼	98¼	98¼			
Erie	29¾	29¾	29¾			
Michigan Central	93	93	93			
Michigan Southern	78¾	78¾	78¾			
Illinois Central	98	98				
Cleve. and Pitts	87¼					
Chicago & North'w'n	33½	33½				
Do. preferred			56			
Rock Island	96¼	96¼				
N. Paul, common	20	20				
Wabash, common	35½	35½				
Fort Wayne	93	93				
Ohio and Mississippi	24½	24½				
Union Pacific	93¾	93¾				
Chicago and Alton	102					
Harlem	125					
Money	4@5					
Tenn. 6's, old	80					
Tenn. 6's, new	80					
South Carolina, April	19½					
Missouri 6's	90					

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 11, 1874.

The Presidential memorandum on financial subjects is now the topic most talked of in banking quarters. The views therein expressed are about as follows:

First—A repeal of the legal tender clause, to take effect say July 1, 1875. This would cause all future contracts to be estimated in coin, the specie dollar would thus become the measure of all contracts.

Second—The redemption of currency in coin, by July 1, 1876, and the complete cancellation of such currency as an attendant issue of bonds payable in gold, to be put out only in such sums as might be needed for the purpose of redemption.

Third—The withdrawal of all bills after a certain period of less denomination than $10, thus tending to keep in hand a sufficient supply of the precious metals.

Fourth—Rigid economy, an increase of revenue over current expenditures, and the payment of taxes after redemption begins in coin or United States notes.

This programme being announced just upon the heels of the change in the Treasury Department it has been suggested that it contains the opinions of the new Secretary and perhaps eminated from him.

It looks as if the "memorandum" was intended as a sort of warning veto to Congress not to pass any bill that is not in accord with the opinion of the Executive Department as expressed by it in this and the veto message. If such is the case we may live up all hope of having any farther legislation on banking or currency subjects of practical value this session.

The prevailing sentiment among the majority of the members of Congress is undoubtedly a dissatisfied one. A correspondent writing of the result of the conference committee on the finances says:

Senator Morton states that they will agree on a report and present it to the Senate at once, and though he does not state the particulars of what it will be, owing to the obligation of secrecy which the committee have necessarily taken, it can be stated that they will substantially consist of those already mentioned as these dispatches as to what would constitute the basis of their agreement. From Senator Morton's positive manner it is evident that he and a majority of the committee have come to the conclusion that it is inexpedient to consume any more time in the endeavor to effect a unanimous decision as to what is best to be done. In according to the thirty-seven and a half per cent. clause of the proposed retirement of greenbacks and the non-disturbance of the reserves of the country banks now held in New York, with the acceptance of the present series of the four, one and a-half and five per cent. bonds, Senator Morton and those coinciding with him, viz., Senator Merrimon; Messrs. Farwell and Maynard, think that they have gone as far as they are justified, in a spirit of compromise. Some or Sherman does not concur, nor does Mr. Sherman in this belief. The former favors only a gradual retirement of at least forty per cent, and the fixing of the date of specie resumption in January, 1877. The report made by the Conference Committee which can be brought in at any time as a privileged question, will pass the Senate and the House.

—The amendatory Bankrupt act of 1873, making the exemption in any State that allowed by the laws of the State existing in 1871, as well with reference to future as to pre-existing debts, has been declared unconstitutional by the United States Circuit Court sitting at Richmond, Chief Justice Waite holding Court. The Chief Justice will preside at the United States Circuit Court in Raleigh, North Carolina, next week, when the celebrated special tax bond suit will be argued by Hon. Reverdy Johnson and others.

—Mr. Jeremiah Quinlan, receiver of the Guardian Savings Bank, of New York city paid a dividend of twenty per cent. on deposits on Saturday to the depositors of the late bank, at his office, No. 59 Liberty street. The payment of this dividend makes a total distribution of ninety per cent. paid, leaving five per cent. still to be paid.

—The case of the counterfeit 7-30 bonds, quite a number of which were bought by bankers in this city, has almost passed from notice. In September last the claims against our home bankers, that had not been paid or compromised, were outlawed by the statute of limitations. In the slow course of justice the matter has again come to the surface. It will be recalled that in the year 1867 Jay Cooke & Co. presented to the Assistant Treasurer of the United States eighteen $1,000 seven-thirty bonds for redemption. They were redeemed, but it was subsequently discovered that the bonds were counterfeit. The government then brought suit in the United States District Court, for the recovery of the amount paid on the bonds, with interest. The government maintained that the Assistant Treasurer, who acted in the matter, was empowered to redeem genuine bonds only, and that if, through mistake, he redeemed counterfeits, the government had the right to recover the amount paid on them. The defendants' case was that they presented the bonds in good faith, believing them to be genuine, and that the government, having by the act of their officer passed upon the question of their genuineness, were bound by the act of their agent, and could not recover. On the trial of the cause Judge Blatchford ruled that neither the Secretary of the Treasury nor his assistant had any authority to pay money to the defendants on bonds that were not genuine, and that if money was so paid by mistake it could be recovered. He so charged the jury. The bonds were proven to be counterfeit, and the court directed a verdict for the government. An appeal was taken to the United States Circuit Court, where Judge Woodruff, on May 13th, rendered his decision, affirming the ruling made by Judge Blatchford. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States for final review.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, June 11, 1874. }

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.		Magneal. ℔	80 @ 1 00
Acetic ... ℔	16 @ 20	Carb. ℔	35 @ 40
Citric ... ℔	1 00 @ 1 60	Manna Sicily	@ 1 00
Oxalic ... ℔	25 @ 27	Morph. sal oz	2 @ 2 35
Sulphuric ℔	2 @ 3	No. 1, ℔	@ 1 00
Tartaric ℔	65 @ 67	*Oil.*	
Alcohol, gal	2 60 @ 2 80	Anise ... ℔	3 50 @ 4 00
Alum.		Bergamot ℔	@ 7 00
Lpc ... ℔	@ 20	Castor ... ℔	@ 2 25
Sus. ... ℔	@ 3	Cinnamon ℔	@ 2 25
Am. Carb. ℔	@ 28	Cloves ... ℔	@ 3 50
Anon ... ℔	11 @ 13	Cod liv. gal	2 00 @ 2 50
Annotta ... ℔	60 @ 70	Lemon ... ℔	@ 3 50
Ashes.		Linseed, gal	1 05 @ 1 10
Soda ... ℔	4½@6 5½	Neat F. gal	1 00 @ 1 30
Pot. Can. ℔	1 60 @ 1 67	Olive, gal	1 75 @ 2 00
Bay rum, gal	2 25 @ 3 50	Opium, ℔	6 25 @10 00
Bark.		Paints, doz	2 25 @ 3 50
Cassia ... ℔	38 @ 40	Peppermint ℔	5 00 @ 6 00
Black Lead.		Rosemary ℔	1 00 @ 1 50
American ℔	8 @ 6	Sassafras ℔	85 @ 90
Ital Ind. ℔	11 @ 12	Sperm ... gal	2 30 @ 2 50
German ... ℔	7 @ 9	Tanners ... gal	85 @ 95
Ceylon ... ℔	1 00 @ 1 05	Whale ... gal	88 @ 95
Blue vitr. ℔	13½@ 14½	Wintergr. ℔	@ 5 75
Illinois ... ℔	12 @ 13	Wormseed ℔	@11 00
Brim roll. ℔	4½@ 5½	*Potass. ℔*	@ 1 50
Bichrom. ℔	10½@ 11	Bichrom. ℔	@ 25
Caromel Alb	2 06	Chlorate ...	40 @ 44
Caustic, ℔	1 @ 1	Iodide ... ℔	4 90 @ 5 00
Camp. ref. ℔	35 @ 40	Prussiate ℔	4 @ 7
Canther's ℔	2 12	Quin sulp oz	2 60 @ 2 75
Cham Germ ℔	36	Rosin ... bbl	3 75 @ 6 50
Roman ... ℔	36	*Root.*	
Chlorof'm ℔	1 20 @1 25	Gentian ... ℔	@ 12
Cloves ... ℔	@ 65	Ginger Eth ...	@ 18
Cochineal ℔	80 @ 85	Ginger ... ℔	@ 25
Conlye, cas. ℔	7 @ 8	Ipec pow. ℔	@ 1 88
Copperas ... ℔	@ 3	Jalap pow. ℔	@ 75
Cr'm Tar. ℔	47 @ 49	Ishpnette ℔	@ 16
Cubebs ... ℔	27 @ 30	Rhubarb ℔	125 @ 1 50
Cudbear ... ℔	25 @ 35	Sars Hon. ℔	@ 38
Dover Pow. ℔	1 25 @ 1 50	Senega ... ℔	@ 1 10
Et Nit sp. ℔	40 @ 44	Valeri Eng ℔	28 @ 30
Sulph. ... ℔	6 @ 8	Germ ... ℔	@ 20
Ex Log'wd ℔	10½@ 11	Sal Ammon ℔	15½@ 17
Liq Cahiab ℔	44 @ 46	Epsom ... ℔	3 @ 5
Italian ... ℔	38 @ 40	Soda ... ℔	3½@ 3¾
Sicily ... ℔	25 @ 25	*Seed.*	
Paisley ... ℔	70 @ 75	Canary ... ℔	7 @ 7¾
Gals Alep ℔	48 @ 53	Hemp ... ℔	6 @ 7¾
Farm.		Mustard ... ℔	20 @ 25
Arabic stick	30 @ 40	Mustard ... ℔	12 @ 15
Arabic ... ℔	60 @ 70	Quince ... ℔	@ 1 50
Asafœtida ℔	38 @ 38	Sabadilla ℔	@ 38
Sulphur.		Worm ... ℔	@ 30
Trag'c'nth ℔	45 @ 60	Bi Carb. ... ℔	6½@ 7¾
Vanilla ... ℔	6 00 @ 8 00	Bi Chrom. ℔	12½@ 13
Hoffm's Anod	1 45 @ 1 45	Cast wh. ℔	18 @ 23
Indigo Madr	1 05 @ 1 20	Sal Soda C'mb	@ 3
Span'sh ... ℔	1 10 @ 1 25	Turp spgal	50 @ 56
Iodine resub	7 @ 8	*Vermifuge.*	
Jalap Ber. ℔	7 @ 9	Copal ... gal	1 50 @ 2 00
Lap'wood ℔	2½@ 3½	Japan ... gal	80 @ 1 30
Lead, acet. ℔	15 @ 17	Lamp Black ℔	12 @ 15
Madder ... ℔	17 @ 19	Ven Red ... ℔	2½@ 4

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET. WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, June 11, 1874. }

REMARKS—The market this morning was much the same as at the close yesterday evening—dull and unsatisfactory. The pens are overflowing with cattle, hogs and sheep, and the cry was "still they come." We made mention in our yesterday's report of the scarcity of water in the yards and the consequent suffering of the live stock from that cause. The matter, however, has been remedied, and the atmosphere cooled by the late rain, we shall hear of no more deaths of hogs from thirst and exhaustion.

ARRIVALS OF STOCK.

We give below the arrivals of stock for the week ending Wednesday, June 10, and also for the week preceding, closing on the 3d inst.

THIS WEEK.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday	1,173	962	400
Friday	1,955	10,500	1,500
Saturday	748	2,025	400
Monday	1,470	5,075	1,400
Monday	1,361	2,975	2,300
Wednesday	1,632	4,200	8,000
Total this week	8,971	40,024	23,500
LAST WEEK.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday	1,071	5,150	400
Friday	2,210	10,850	200
Saturday	306	175	800
Monday	1,554	15,750	500
Monday	1,258	3,937	1,100
Tuesday	850	5,037	1,800
Wednesday	795	962	5,000
Total last week	8,075	42,261	12,800

SALES FOR THE WEEK.

The sales of cattle, sheep and hogs for the week ending Wednesday, June 10, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Thursday	339	1,805	841
Friday	1,660	11,000	600
Saturday	21	1,035	1,919
Monday	221	1,920	1,348
Tuesday	287	5,395	5,253
Wednesday	879	1,200	5,845
Total this week	2,076	9,961	4,244

The sales and purchases given below are for the week ending Wednesday, June 10, from which the reader can gather the ruling of the markets. We may add, however, that hogs and sheep are off fully 50c ₱ cwt. from last week's prices. Cattle, though slow of sale, do not vary much from last week's prices. Following are the rulings rates:

Cattle.

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs, @6 25; prime, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., @6 12@6 37; good, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, @5 75 to @6 12; common, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, @5 25@5 75.

Hogs.

The market for Philadelphia hogs is nominal; Yorkers $5 40@5 50.

Sheep.

Extra, 90 to 100 lbs, @5 75@6 75; 80 to 85 lbs, @5 25 @5 75; 80 to 85 lbs, $4 50@5 00; 70 to 80 lbs, $4 00@4 29.

Milch Cows.

Prime milkers were held at $80 00@85 00; common grades $50 00@35 00.

Calves and Lambs.

Good sized calves, four and five weeks old, sold as high as $12 00 ₱ head; inferior could be bought at lower rates. Yat lambs sold at $3 00@4 00 ₱ head.

Horses and Mules.

The arrivals of horses and mules are very light, with no offerings for sale in this market.

PURCHASES AND SALES.

Cattle.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
2	2,310	$6 00	4	4,050	$4 75
20	19,910	5 13	4	3,500	6 25
15	15,350	6 25	15	15,050	6 50
15	19,500	6 30	12	10,770	5 87
30	31,350	6 35	18	19,800	6 12
2	1,130	6 25	16	20,020	6 50
35	37,050	6 00	17	17,990	5 65
17	19,070	6 00	4	1,070	6 62
1	7,880	5 75	4	4,650	6 62
3	3,220	5 63	1	1,100	6 50
3	3,500	5 62	1	1,070	6 50
8	8,770	5 50	17	15,810	5 62
17	16,730	6 25	32	30,430	6 62
5	5,770	6 32	30	30,900	5 50
6	6,500	5 00	50	52,740	6 50

WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD.

30	42,270	$6 55	25	Texs.	16,810	$3 00
1	1,150	6 00	4		1,150	6 25
21	18,250	6 50	19		20,000	6 40
3	3,110	6 40	15		15,450	6 05
3	3,380	6 30	3		4,110	6 75
2	2,170	6 20	2		2,250	6 60
22	20,220	5 60				

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON SOLD.

16	21,050	$6 70	19		19,350	$6 55
20	19,400	6 65	17		19,900	6 45
5	5,200	6 10	2		1,930	5 75
22	43,000	6 55				

RIDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

6	8,060	$6 50	4		5,025	$6 70
15	19,050	6 50	4		5,000	6 25
17	℔ head	75	16		21,110	6 50
17	19,360	6 35	20		16,090	6 37
1	1,080	5 85	15		15,300	6 60
1	1,010	6 75	16		15,830	6 12
30	42,840	6 35	19		18,910	5 59

Hogs.

WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD.

No.	Weight.	Price.	No.	Weight.	Price.
48	7,250	$5 35	95	14,090	$5 45
17	1,900	5 25	102	19,310	5 60
57	10,040	5 50	8	1,240	4 25
57	10,010	5 50	5	37,360	5 75
56	11,570	5 85	241	45,110	5 85
168	27,620	5 50	61	14,200	6 25
28	8,200	5 40	15	2,300	5 00
10	1,460	5 00			

HOLMES, LAFFERTY & GLASS SOLD

9	2,050	$5 20	70	11,310	$5 35
87	14,110	5 55	3	720	4 50
36	8,420	6 20	9	910	6 25
57	11,550	5 30	9	6,000	5 25
46	8,500	5 35	21	4,010	6 00
73	13,070	5 35	92	22,440	5 30
10	1,910	6 12	122	23,640	5 40
120	23,040	5 50			

RIDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD

350	61,240	$5 55	183	42,345	$6 00
50	11,290	5 50	96	20,600	5 65
101	19,950	5 45	29	12,990	5 85
80	15,640	5 40	23	4,810	5 80
206	50,060	5 65	54	11,720	5 50
120	23,400	5 50			

HAZLEWOOD, BLACKSTOCK & NEWTON, SOLD

455	88,040	$5 50	92	6,700	$4 20
195	35,900	6 00	187	34,850	4 00

RIDGES, HUFF & CO. SOLD.

186	36,940	$5 50	28	7,310	$6 10
91	7,850	4 37	215	19,870	6 00
188	16,750	5 40	172	18,200	5 63
191	19,090	5 25	202	21,000	5 58
139	11,300	4 50	295	19,040	5 40
218	16,880	4 65	77	6,210	5 00

H. RIDGES & SOLGHT.

288	24,670	$5 50	179	16,680	$6 00
250	18,240	6 70	177	16,850	5 50
151	14,210	6 05	205	19,540	6 00
455	38,040	5 80	79	7,350	5 75
193	16,400	5 75	88	7,240	5 50
311	26,520	5 12½	88	7,700	5 80
92	6,780	6 00	290	17,970	5 80
107	8,450	5 90	112	10,300	5 55
91	7,930	5 37	212	15,720	5 25
156	18,800	5 50	159	16,380	5 75
143	14,340	5 55	18	1,740	5 15
282	35,820	5 70	168	14,520	5 50
38	3,760	5 40	95	8,130	5 40
172	18,290	5 65	67	13,070	5 60
206	15,480	5 25	137	9,850	3 25
182	17,000	5 29	176	15,660	5 40
144	16,820	5 80	28	3,220	6 00
159	16,040	6 25	204	20,360	6 25
139	39,450	5 25	100	7,920	4 62
161	8,500	5 20	20	1,570	5 25

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Beeves—Receipts 1,500, making 4,690 for three days against 3,480 at the same time last week. The quality was of somewhat mixed, ranging from very poor Texans to strictly prime native steers. The demand was moderate, and the market closed 25@50c lower since Monday of more than 75c. Medium to poor native steers are quoted at 12½@12¾c; poor to fair Texans 9 to 10½c; a few fat Cherokee cattle sold at 11¾c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 2,030, making 8,960 for three days, against 5,470 same time last week. Market extremely dull at 4½@5½c for sheep; 7¾@10½c for lambs.

Swine—Receipts 4,900, making 15,870 for three days, against 17,060 at the same time last week. None offered alive. Dressed were barely steady at 7½@7¾c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.—Flour very dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; red $1 40@1 45; amber $1 55@1 62; white $1 64. Rye 95c. Corn very dull; yellow 78c; mixed western 76@77. Oats unchanged. Butter dull; western 18@20c; fair to good western 14@16c. Cheese flat; prime Western Reserve 12@12½c; half skims, 8@10c. Eggs dull; western 15@16c. Petroleum steady; refined 12½@12¾c June; 12½c July. Whisky $1 06.

MERCHANT BAR IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY June 11, 1874. }

The following price list of merchant iron and heavy hardware went into effect to-day. It is furnished by Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list, assorted sizes for 1 car orders, carload lots, 4 months.

Flat rail, (1¼ by ½) punched and countersunk.....4 4-10c ₱ lb net

Iron wedges.....4½c ₱ lb net

Norway Nail rods.....6½c ₱ lb net

Crow bars (in ordering please state whether "Wedge or "Flinch" point) 5 c ₱ lb net

Bottle rings.....12½

Fence pickets, ¾ round, bent to shape 3c per foot of fence. Less 15 ₱ cent. off.

Carriage and tire bolts (new list).....30 and 10 ₱ cent. off net.

Plow bolts.....30, 15, 5 ₱ cent.

Stove bolts.....15

Machine and square head bolts.....30 and 10 ₱ cent.

Coach and lag screws.....30 and 10 ₱ cent.

Bolt ends.....35 ₱ cent.

Patent hot pressed square and hexagon nuts, small size, (from 5-16 to ⅞,) 7c ₱ lb off net.

Patent hot pressed square and hexagon nuts, large size, from ⅞ to 2 1-4c ₱ lb off, net.

Washers, all made from new band iron, small sizes, (5-16 inch in.) 7c ₱ lb off, net; large sizes, (7-16 to 1½ inch, 7c ₱ lb off, net.

Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, packed in casks, 1 in. diam., 3½c ₱ lb net; ⅞ in. diam., 3¾c ₱ lb net; ¾ in. diam., 4c ₱ lb net.

Patent Head Harrow Teeth, packed in cask, 3½c ₱ lb net.

Skein Bolt, in lots of 1 keg or more, 1c ₱ lb extra when less than 1 keg each size is ordered. ⅞ diam., 5c ₱ lb net; ¾ diam., 5½c ₱ lb net; ⅝ in. diam 7c.

Screw Hook-and-Eye Hinges, ⅜ to 1 in. diam, 9c ₱ lb; ⅞ in diam, 10c ₱ lb net; ¾ in. diam, 12c ₱ lb net.

Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pair or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 9½c ₱ lb net; 8, 10 and 12 in long, 9½c ₱ lb net; ¾ in. diam, 8c ₱ lb net.

Strap and T Hinges, 20 and 10c per cent. off net.

Screw hitching ring.....$5 25@5 100 net.

Duck nest tuyere irons.....$14 50 ₱ cwt. net.

Wrought Spikes.....4c ₱ lb net.

Bridge and roof bolts—

1 to 2 in. diam, over 6 feet long.....4 c ₱ lb net.

1 to 2 diam, from 4 to 8 feet long.....4½c ₱ lb net.

1 to 2 diam, from 1½ to 4 feet long.....4½c ₱ lb net.

⅞ diam, from 1½ to 4 feet long, 5c ₱ lb net; ¾ diam, ⅝, ½ and ⅜ in. diam, from 1½ to 4 feet long.....5½c ₱ lb net.

Bridge bolts with square nuts.....4c ₱ lb extra.

Wrought iron plates punched.....3c ₱ lb net.

PITTSBURGH HARDWARE.

Embracing new novelties not before offered to the trade.

Wagon box strap bolts, 16 in. long by 7-16 at screw end, 5c per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ½ at screw end, 5c per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 16 in. long by 9-16 at screw end, 5c per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolt, 12 in. long by 9-16 at screw end, 5c per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by 9-16 at screw end, $1 00 per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 00 per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 10 per set of 8 bolts.

Wagon box strap bolts, 16 in. long by ⅝ at screw end, $1 20 per set of 8 bolts.

Five cents per set for each additional inch over 14 inches. All lengths made.

In ordering box strap bolts please give diameter at screw end.

Wagon box rods, narrow track, 18c each.

Wagon box rods, wide track, 20c each.

Single-tree irons, 35c per set of 4 pieces.

Wrought iron bolster plates, 2¾ in. wide, 60c per set.

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 in. wide, 65c per set.

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3¼ in. wide, 70c per set.

Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ in. wide, 75c per set.

Wagon brake ratchets, 16½c each.

Wagon brake ratchets, finished with guards, 45c each.

Wrought hammer straps, heavy pattern, 16c each.

Wrought hammer straps, light pattern, 13½c each.

Wrought rub irons, 16c each.

Hay chain hooks, 36c each.

Double and single tree clips, figure 1, 9c each.

Double and single tree clips, figure 2, 9c each.

Double and single tree clips, figure 3, 9c each.

Strap bolts, rods, single trees, bolster plates, brake ratchets, hammer straps, rub irons, stay chain hooks and clips, in lots of 100 sets, 25 per cent. discount.

Wagon box staples, 1½@2½ inches to clinch, ₱ 1,000, net.....$11 00

Wagon box staples, made from bevel iron, to rivet on, ₱ 1,000 net.....7 50

Wagon box staples, made from bevel iron, to clinch, ₱ 1,000 net.....8 00

Neck yoke eyes.....3½ inch rings.....7¼ cents each.

Neck yoke eyes.....4 inch rings.....8 cents each.

Axe.....$7 50@12 00 ₱ doz.

Wagon rivets, extra large flat, oval and steeple head, ¼ inch diameter, all lengths.....8½c

Wagon rivets, 5-16 inch diameter, all lengths.....8½c

Wagon rivets and nails, in 5lb paper boxes ₱ lb extra.....1 c

Wagon rivets and nails, in 25 lb wood boxes ₱ lb extra.....½ c

Wagon and hinge nails, ¾ inch, ₱ ℔ net.....17 c

Wagon and hinge nails, ⅞ inch, ₱ ℔ net.....16 c

Double tree plates, ₱ ℔ net.....8½c

Coupling plates, ₱ ℔ net.....8½c

Tongue plate, ₱ ℔ net.....9 c

Neck coupling plates, ₱ ℔ net.....11 c

Tongue cap iron, 1¼, 2 and 2¼ inch wide, same price ₱ box as 1½ inch.....10½c

Wagon chains, stay lock and tongue, ¾ inch ₱ ℔ net.....11½c

Wagon chains, stay lock and tongue, ⅝ inch ₱ ℔ net.....10½c

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } THURSDAY, June 11, 1874. }

Business among the commission trade was tolerably active to-day, and about up to the general average of the season. In all branches of trade there has not been much variation during the past few days, either in the amount of business transacted, or in the prices at which merchandise is sold.

Inquiries among the wholesale dry goods, notions and boot and shoe houses, shows that trade in those departments is steady; and prices are unchanged. There is a decrease in the volume of trade as compared with last spring, caused partly by a shrinkage of prices, and partly by the hard times which enforce economy on the part of consumers. Still another reason for the decrease in the volume of trade in this line, and that is that wholesale merchants, are exercising more care this season than formerly, not to sell on credit to any purchaser whose credit is in the least bit doubtful. A prominent wholesale dry goods merchant informed us this morning, that although the trade of his house was about two-thirds of what it was a year ago, that they were much safer it larger if they had sold to a certain class of buyers whom they had turned away, and the decrease noted was the consequence of this discrimination, rather than the dull times.

In the produce and commission line, trade in fresh vegetables and strawberries, is quite brisk and in other classes of goods rather dull. This will probably be the last week that strawberries and other vegetables are handled by the commission men, as next week they will come into the retail market directly from the country immediately in this vicinity. The produce dealers are therefore endeavoring to make the most of this trade, and are handling a large amount of this class of merchandise. Strawberries are quoted at 10@15c per quart wholesale, with some very fine varieties selling as high as 20c. Vegetables rule about as follows in the wholesale market. New potatoes 75c ₱ doz. New cabbage $3 00 ₱ bbl. New peas $4 00@5 00 ₱ bbl. Cucumbers $2 50@3 00 ₱ bush. Potatoes are dull, with little demand for old stock, and prime peachblows are sold from store at 90c@$1 00 ₱ bush. New potatoes are in good supply and fair demand at $5 00@7 00 ₱ barrel. Butter is very weak and low in price, at unchanged prices

CITY MATTERS.

Louisiana Relief Fund.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following in aid of the sufferers by the late Mississippi floods:

A lady	$ 5 00
Mrs. Bawders	10 00
First English Lutheran church, Rev. S. Laird, pastor	101 20
J. F. Slagle	5 00
Cash	10 00

Slander.

Edward J. Skees yesterday instituted a civil suit for damages, in the District Court, against Robert Watt and wife. The plaintiff alleges that Mrs. Watt circulated a false and malicious statement regarding him. A capias was issued.

Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner McCallin yesterday held an inquest over the body of an infant son of John Kelly, residing corner of Forty-ninth street and Plum alley. The child was found dead in bed yesterday about noon. It appeared, from facts brought before the jury that the child was accidentally smothered.

A Serious Charge.

Yesterday a young professional man was arrested and held by Acting Mayor McMasters in five thousand dollars bail for a hearing on a serious charge preferred by a girl of sixteen or seventeen years of age. The offense is alleged to have been committed on Tuesday evening, in the office of the accused.

Habeas Corpus.

Judge Ewing, yesterday, heard the case of George W. Oglevee, on petition of Benjamin Avery, of the Reformed School. The plaintiff desired to secure the release of his daughter, Frances Osmond, from the Reform School, on the ground that the commitment was defective. The Court dismissed the petition, and ordered the girl into the custody of the Superintendent.

Dr. Jackson at City Hall.

The "boys" were handsomely entertained last evening at City Hall by Dr. Andrew Jackson, who delivered one of his telling speeches on our noble public men. A drum corps was in attendance and furnished excellent music. After the lecture the Doctor regaled the "boys" with a bountiful repast, at Fiddler's Green, loaded by the band. A reception followed at the Park garden on Diamond alley.

The McCarthy-Smith Case.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Wednesday, George P. Hamilton, Esq., counsel for Wm. C. McCarthy, in the equity proceeding against Wm. Smith et al., made an application for the appointment of a master to take testimony. A. M. Brown, Esq., appeared for the respondents, and resisted the application. Judge Collier announced that he would hold the matter under advisement until Saturday.

Government Steamers Built at Pittsburgh.

The following is a list of the vessels built at Pittsburgh, for the United States government, since 1845:

George M. Bibb,	Allegheny,
Hunter,	Michigan,
Jefferson,	Manayunk,
Umpqua,	Sandusky,
Marietta,	

The Michigan and Jefferson have been in service on the lakes since their construction.

Alleged Incendiarism.

About half-past three o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered, but speedily extinguished, in a frame stable in the rear of and belonging to the Farmer's Hotel, Market street. The loss was trifling. Subsequently acting Mayor McMasters learned that a warrant, in the name of one named Clowser, charged on oath of William Monell, a neighbor, with having set fire to the hay in the stable. Clowser, after the fire was discovered, mounted a horse and rode away from the scene. He has not yet been arrested.

Hamilton Hall Billiard Room.

An interesting time was had last evening at Hamilton Hall, East End, the occasion being the opening of the fine new billiard room at this new and favorite resort. Jo Bertolette was present, had everything arranged in excellent order, and sent carriages to town for the champion player, Dodds, and some of his friends. Dodds and Mackey played an exciting game, and the large crowd in attendance heartily enjoyed it. Messrs. Dodds, Mackey and their friends were treated to a sumptuous supper, for which they returned a vote of thanks to the proprietor, wishing him long life and prosperity.

Grand Lodge of Good Templars.

The twenty-first annual session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Pennsylvania, commenced in Harrisburg on Tuesday.

Forty-two representatives and past officers were admitted into the Grand Lodge, and took their seats as members of that body.

The officers' reports showed the following:

G. W. Secretary, Miss Sadie Jackson, reported 365 Lodges with charter, 325 of which have reported to date, having been represented in good standing exceeding 15,000. Fifteen new Lodges were organized during the year.

W. Treasurer S. S. King reported $8113 of receipts, and expenditures $7,500.

Rev. Dr. Reynolds, of Ohio, was appointed to make arrangements for a meeting of the Grand Lodge in Philadelphia during the centennial year, and to confer with other temperance societies as to the feasibility of having a grand temperance rally at that time.

The election of officers took place at the session yesterday.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The Tony Pastor troupe will give an entire change of programme to-night. As the time shortens, during which they remain at the Opera House, the interest increases and also the performances go off better. The entertainment is worth a visit from all who enjoy the variety style well rendered.

Library Hall.

The announcement of the matinee concert by the Germania Orchestra at Library Hall, on Saturday at four o'clock, has created considerable interest in musical circles. The selections to be rendered are all of a high order, and as due attention has been given to practice and rehearsal, they will be satisfactorily interpreted. This city has talent sufficient for a first class orchestral organization; and it is the aim of Prof. Toerge to bring the Germania up to the requisite standard. The public should by all means encourage him in his laudable undertaking and no better commencement can be made in this direction than by attending the first concert at Library Hall. The price of admission is reasonable—only fifty cents. They can be had at Toerge's music store, No. 50 Seventh avenue.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Carlton, Diamond, Annie Bradden and the other popular stars at this house give capital performances to large and enthusiastic audiences every evening.

Mayo's New Variety Theater.

The boxing bout between Billy Edwards and Arthur Chambers is a great feature at this theater. Minnie Loder and Rosa Lee, the vocalists, are also really good.

THE SHOOTING ON SUNDAY LAST.

Death of George R. Edgar—Coroner's Inquest to be Held—A Charge of Murder Preferred Against Potts.

George. R. Edgar, the unfortunate man who was shot on Sunday last in a house on Watson street died yesterday morning at the house of his brother-in-law, No. 1302 Carson street, South Side. Coroner McCallin was immediately notified and he proceeded to the house and impaneled a jury to inquire into the time, place and manner of death. The inquest was then adjourned until to-day when the witnesses of the affair will be summoned.

During the afternoon Dr. Thomas held a post mortem examination, and reports as follows: The ball entered the carriage of the left eighth rib on the left side, passed directly backward through the large end of the stomach and through the spleen, and lodged in the back on the left side of the spinal column. A large amount of blood was found effused in the abdominal cavity. Cause of death, peritonitis.

Officer Henry Moore made information before Alderman Kretchan against Thomas Potts, charging him with murder, and a hearing will take place on Tuesday next at 10 A. M.

THE RACES.

Third Day at Friendship Park—A Trot and a Running Race.

The third day of the races at Friendship Park was even more successful than the others, more particularly on account of the running race, so unusual here. The attendance was very large and has been all week. The trot was for $400 to the first horse, $200 to the second and $100 to the third. There were but three entries—Perry, Forest Maid and Hermit, and of these the first named was ruled out for irregularity of entry. The betting before the first heat was $50 to $18 on Hermit, after the first heat $40 to $20, and after the second $25 to $10. Hermit won the race in three straight heats, as follows:

Hermit	1	1	1
Forest Maid	2	2	2
Time—2:47, 2:44, 2:41.			

For the running race there were three entries, Black Crook, Sorrel Billy and Nancy. There was considerable betting and much interest. There were four heats, and Black Crook took the first, second and fourth, thus winning the purse of $500.

To-day there will be a trial for $400 for horses that have never done better than 2:30. The entries are as follows: John R. Turner, Philadelphia, b. m. Evac M. Goodin, Philadelphia, b. g. Stewart Maloney. E. A. Lytle, Pittsburgh, r. g. Slow-go.

A running race will also take place for a purse of $250 the entries for which are: E. Deckenbach, s. g. Sorrel Jim, and J. Eichleay, r. g. Silver Cloud. There should be a large attendance.

THE ST. PETER'S CONCERT.

A Successful Entertainment—Debut of a Baltimore Soprano.

The auditorium of St. Peter's new Catholic church, Allegheny, held a large and select assemblage last evening, to witness the concert inaugurating the new grand organ, just erected. The occasion was signalized by the first appearance before a Pittsburgh audience of the gifted Baltimore soprano, Miss Jennie Busk. The lady possessed of a voice clear and sympathetic as a flute, and even the finest that has been heard here for years. The gem of the evening was her rendition of "Bell Song" from Rossini's Semiramide, to which she drew forth a rapturous encore, responded to by the evening's *debutante* with Richard's "Echo song" in a captivating manner.

The programme comprised in addition, a duett, two trios and a quartett, performed respectively by Miss Lizzie Mooney, alto; Miss Theresa Bentz, soprano; Mr. F. Bussman, tenor, and Mr. J. Bentz, basso. Prof. J. M. Lovell, a Brooklyn organist of celebrity, presided at the instrument, and gave evidence of brilliant execution. He showed himself master of the pedals and brought out the capacity of the new organ to advantage. The vocalization of the Misses Hasson and Mooney and Messrs. Bentz and Bussman received deserved recognition from the audience. The capabilities of these home artists are too thoroughly admitted to require more than mere mention. In Miss Busk's first solo, "The Russian Nightingale," when her beautiful voice dwelt on "E" in all, the thrilling effect was marred by an unfortunate flute stop jarringly out of tune. Two good choruses would have enhanced an otherwise artistic programme.

FEDERAL STREET GRADE.

Special Session of Allegheny Councils.

The Ordinance Amended in Common Council—Select Refuses to Agree—The Matter Referred to a Conference Committee—The Conference Report Fails to Pass by the Requisite Majority.

A special meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening for the purpose of passing upon unfinished business. The most important matter considered was the ordinance raising the grade of Federal street, which after going to a Conference Committee failed to pass, not receiving the legal majority, as will be seen below.

SELECT COUNCIL.

This branch met at eight o'clock, President McBrier in the chair.

NEW BUSINESS.

A communication from citizens asking the removal of a rendering glue and soap factory on Sawmill valley plank road, was referred to the Board of Health.

Mr. A. D. Smith, from the Special Committee on Rules, reported the report of that body embodying a set of rules to govern the proceedings of Councils so as to conform to the Charter.

The new rules were referred to the Committee on Printing, with instructions to report an ordinance embodying the rules.

Mr. Riddle presented the Controller's report for May, 1874, showing the expenditures for the month, $25,700 37. Received.

Also, a resolution from the Finance Committee for the payment of J. McIntyre's claim of $337 for grading. Passed.

Also, a resolution for the payment to the widow of the late Mr. Jos. R. Oxley of the balance due deceased for services rendered as city clerk, prior to his decease. Passed.

RECOMMITTED.

Mr. Patterson presented a number of ordinances from the Street Committee. Recommitted and ordered to be printed.

Also, profile of grade of Clifton avenue. Approved and signed.

Mr. Reineman submitted ordinances from the Survey Committee. Recommitted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ackley offered an ordinance for a sewer on Fremont, Taggart and Charles streets. Referred.

Mr. Sweeney read a resolution in place instructing the Street Commissioner to drain the water from in front of Verner station into the Ohio river. Passed.

Mr. Patterson submitted an ordinance for the grading of Kerr street in the Ninth ward from Refuge to Gray street. Referred.

FEDERAL STREET.

All business from the Common Council was conferred in except the resolution in reference to the Federal street depot. This was referred to the Railroad Committee in conjunction with the City Solicitor, who were instructed to confer with the Railroad company, with a view to effecting a compromise.

At this point Select Council receiving a message from the lower branch to the effect that the Federal street ordinance had been passed with an amendment, on motion refused to concur, and appointed a Committee of Conference, consisting of Messrs. Patterson, Voegly and Hartman.

After a lengthy recess, the committee returned, and, as the chairman, Mr. Price, reported in Common Council, another walk occurred. Finally on the information being received that the other branch had failed to pass the Conference report, Select Council adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

This branch met at eight o'clock, and transacted business as given below:

PETITIONS, ORDINANCES, &c.

A number of petitions, ordinances, &c., were presented and referred to Appropriate Committees for examination and report. Among others was one by Mr. Wettach for creating a new ward to comprise the second precinct of the Third ward, and to be known as the Fourth ward; as also a petition dividing the proposed Fourth ward. The ward to have two precincts each. Both papers were referred.

Also, ordinances by Mr. Cochran, one for the grading and paving of Irwin avenue, and the other for the opening of Irwin avenue. Referred.

By Mr. Browne—Resolutions excepting the property holders residing on the line of the new water main, Spring Garden avenue, from paying the water rent for the year 1874, so as to make connections with the new water main. Referred.

By Mr. Cochran—Resolution relative to the railroad depot on Federal street, instructing the Railroad Committee to have the Federal street depot within six months. Should the railroad company not comply within sixty days they shall pay $1,000 per month ground rent. Referred.

By Mr. Walter—Invitation from the Poor Directors for Councils to visit the new City Home, on Tuesday, June 16th. Accepted.

CHAMBER BUSINESS.

Mr. Selling, Chairman of the Wooden Building Committee, reported an ordinance granting the following persons the right to erect frame buildings or additions: James McIntyre, Rump alley, Second ward; John Baum, frame stable on Vesuvius street, Fourth ward; D. De Haven, Arch street and Park way, First ward; A. R. Carpenter, south avenue, Fifth ward; Samuel Brown, Second avenue and Bridge avenue, Fifth ward; Atty. Fokel, Buchanan street, Seventh ward; Thomas Shelley, Kerr street, Ninth ward; and Graham & Allen, Laurel alley, sixth ward.

The ordinance was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Stedeford, chairman of the Market Committee, presented a report, as follows:

RECEIPTS FOR MAY.

Clerk of Markets	$1,578 71
Second ward scales	323 95
Diamond scales	270 00
Fourth ward scales	17 42
Total	$2,189 99

Also, an ordinance for a lateral sewer on South Diamond street, from East Diamond to Federal street.

The report was received and the ordinance was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Brown, from the Gas Committee, presented a resolution for gas lamps as follows: Ninety additional lamps in Allegheny Valley; Washington avenue and "A" street; Third street and Cedar avenue; First alley west of Federal street and South Diamond; Fifth—North avenue and Arch street. Adopted.

Mr. Cochran, from the Property Committee, reported adversely to the petition for paving the First ward Diamond Square. Received.

By Mr. Price—Resolution instructing the Street Commissioners to have the filth from sewers removed immediately, and not let said filth remain lying on the streets. Passed.

THE FEDERAL STREET GRADE.

On motion of Mr. Price the action at last meeting recommitting the ordinance providing for a change of the Federal street grade was reconsidered, and the ordinance came up for discussion.

Mr. Price moved to non-concur with Select Council in passing the ordinance, and ask for a committee of conference.

After a little skirmishing this motion was put to a vote and lost.

Mr. Golden moved to concur with Select Council.

Mr. Lockhart moved to amend by adopting profile No. 3.

Mr. Hastings—That's my my grade. [Laughter.]

The yeas and nays were called.

After discussion, Mr. Price offered a substitute making the grade uniform from Robinson street to the bridge.

The chair ruled that the substitute was only an amendment.

A vote was taken and the amendment adopted—yeas, 14; nays, 12.

The question was then put and the ordinance as thus amended was lost.

A motion to reconsider was carried, and the ordinance as amended was adopted—yeas, 21; nays, 5.

Notice was soon received that Select Council had refused to concur with the amended Federal street grade passed by Common Branch, and asked for a Committee of Conference.

The request was granted, and Messrs. Price, Golden and Patterson appointed members of the committee on the part of Common Council.

A recess was here taken for half an hour, at the end of which Mr. Price, from the Conference Committee, presented two reports, one from the majority and another from the minority. The latter was the Price grade; the former, the compromise grade, as submitted by Mr. Hay.

On a motion to adopt the majority report, the ayes were 14 and the nays 13. So the ordinance not having the legal majority—16—failed to pass.

Adjourned.

POLITICAL.

Meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee—Reports from the Conventions—A Contest Settled—Resolutions.

A meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Jacob Rees, chairman, presiding.

Reports were called for from the officers of the various conventions, and most of them responded, giving the result of their deliberations.

Mr. W. C. Smythe, who was a candidate for nomination before Legislative Convention No. 1, Allegheny City, on leave made a statement claiming that he was entitled to a place upon the ticket, having received seven of the thirteen votes cast at one ballot.

After some discussion and the offer of a number of motions, it was decided that the matter be referred to a committee of five, to be appointed by the chair.

Messrs. C. L. Magee, B. K. Vaughter, Robert Graham, James Littell and C. B. Gillespie were appointed the committee, and, after a short recess, reported the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to notify, in writing, the chairmen of the three county and two Congressional conventions to meet in those leading parties on Thursday, 18th instant, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing the county committee for the ensuing year.

Mr. Thomas W. Davis asked leave to say that the committee referred to had formally met and were preparing the committee.

No action was taken on the claim of Mr. Smythe, through Mr. Magee, now reported the following:

To the County Executive Committee:

Your Committee have had before them the papers and affidavits in the contest of Wm. Smythe vs. Smythe for the nomination in the Assembly district composed of the thirteen wards of Allegheny City, and beg leave to report,

That Mr. Smythe presents six affidavits of delegates to the Convention that they cast their votes for Smythe on the second ballot. He also presents the written statement of Mr. Kreiling, another delegate, that he had voted for Mr. Smythe on the second ballot. The signature of Mr. Kreiling is duly attested by Alderman Anderson, of the fourth ward, Pittsburgh, but the statement is not made as an affidavit, and is not, in the opinion of your Committee, entitled to set aside the action of the Convention and the report of the officers of the Convention.

SIGNED BY THE COMMITTEE.

On motion of Mr. Jones the report of the committee was adopted.

On motion the reports of the officers of the various conventions were then approved and ordered to be filed.

Mr. J. H. Miller offered the following:

Resolved, That this committee, representing the Republicans of the Allegheny county, heartily endorse the whole ticket as nominated at the various conventions of June 9th inst.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Jones, a resolution of "Echo song" in a captivating manner.

The programme comprised in addition, a duett, two trios and a quartett, performed respectively by Miss Lizzie Mooney, alto; Miss Theresa Bentz, soprano; Mr. F. Bussman, tenor, and Mr. J. Bentz, basso. Prof. J. M. Lovell, a Brooklyn organist of celebrity, presided at the instrument, and gave evidence of brilliant execution. He showed himself master of the pedals and brought out the capacity of the new organ to advantage. The vocalization of the Misses Hasson and Mooney and Messrs. Bentz and Bussman received deserved recognition from the audience. The capabilities of these home artists are too thoroughly admitted to require more than mere mention. In Miss Busk's first solo, "The Russian Nightingale," when her beautiful voice dwelt on "E" in all, the thrilling effect was marred by an unfortunate flute stop jarringly out of tune. Two good choruses would have enhanced an otherwise artistic programme.

EPISCOPAL.

Annual Convention of the Diocese of Pittsburgh—Closing Session—Election of Officers.

The second day and closing session of the Convention of the Diocese of Pittsburgh was largely attended.

The Convention proceeded to the consideration of the modified Constitution of the Board of Missions.

Several sections were read and adopted, when the order of the day, elections, was called for.

CANONS.

During the distribution of the ballots, the Committee on Canons presented a report recommending the adoption of the amendment of Canon VI, Section 4, proposed by Mr. Hays yesterday, namely, to add to the end thereof, the words, "or by reason of the Bishop's salary." The report was adopted.

The consultation on the Board of Missions was again taken up and adopted.

On motion, a resolution was passed requiring the Board of Missions to pay the travelling expenses of clergy attending the two regular meetings of the Board.

The Bishop made the following appointment of Deans for the ensuing year: Eric, M. A. Tolman; Kittanning, D. Whiteford; Meadville, R. L. Worth; Warren, H. S. Getz; Johnstown, G. L. Rafter.

STANDING AND FINANCE COMMITTEES.

On motion, the reports of Standing and Finance Committees were taken up for consideration.

Dr. Scarborough read the report of the Standing Committee, which was accepted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Josiah King then read the report of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Richmond that the report and schedule of assessments presented by the Finance Committee be adopted. Carried.

Nominations for Board of Missions were then made, and the ballot being dispensed with, the nominees were unanimously elected, as follows: Pittsburgh Deanery, Rev. R. H. Lord, Rev. H. W. Spalding, D.D., J. H. Shoenberger, H. J. Scandrett, Erie Deanery, Rev. W. H. Mills, W. C. Kelso; Brownsville Deanery, W. W. Smith; Kittanning Deanery, E. S. Golden; Warren Deanery, M. Beecher; Johnson Deanery, John Roberts.

TRUSTEES OF THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Rev. George C. Rafter, from the Committee on the number of Trustees of the General Theological Seminary, reported that we are entitled to seven members, and that we have at present five trustees, making two vacancies.

Rev. Mr. Costen and Mr. Hill Burgwin were nominated and elected to fill the vacancies.

Mr. Hay offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the assessments upon the parishes for bishop's salary and for convention incidental expenses for 1871-72, and the years prior thereto, yet remaining unpaid, be and the same are hereby discharged, and the respective parishes released from their payment.

The resolution was adopted.

Dr. Scarborough presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the deputies to the next General Convention be requested to present to that body the following memorial:

To the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church—

The Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Pittsburgh in Convention assembled, respectfully petition your body to take such measures as in your wisdom may seem proper, towards securing an English version of the Creed, commonly called "The Nicene," as conformable as may be to the original Greek.

COMPLIMENTARY TO THE BISHOP.

Pending the elections, it being announced that Bishop Kerfoot intended to visit Europe for his health, Hill Burgwin, Esq., offered the following:

Resolved, That this Convention has heard with great pleasure, the wise decision of its diocesan to take the advice of rest. The sincere prayer for recreation and foreign travel. In this he will be most likely to obtain the absolute rest and cessation from work, that will there among us impossible. They express the hope that on his return his health and usefulness will be completely restored, and they log leave to assure him their continued affection and appreciation of his labors, and they promise him their prayers, public and private for his safe return to his diocese and home.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Shoenberger moved (Rev. Smith in the chair) that the committee appointed to raise funds toward the expenses of the trip of the Bishop to Europe. The gentleman at the same time stated that the amount was already in excess in the treasury. The motion was unanimously adopted.

Bishop Kerfoot attempted to make a few remarks but his feelings overcame him and he sat down.

Rev. Scarborough made a few eulogistic remarks concerning the Bishop and stated that the amount required had been paid into the convention within ten minutes.

After the excitement, Mr. Bishop was enabled to make a few touching remarks testifying his gratitude.

Rev. Mr. Wolfe, a Missionary from China, added the convention, and expressions of good will and promises of aid were on motion tendered him.

THE ELECTION.

The Secretary then announced the result of the election as follows:

Registrar of the Diocese.—Rev. R. S. Smith.

Treasurer of Episcopal Fund.—Malcolm Hay.

Treasurer of Episcopal Fund.—Malcolm Hay.

Treasurer of Christmas Fund.—Joseph Hill.

Standing Committee—Rev. Thos. Crumpton, D.D., Rev. John Scarborough, D.D., Rev. R. J. Coster, Messrs. John H. Shoenberger, Hill Burgwin, Thos. Sterrett.

Finance Committee—Messrs. Josiah King, W. H. Bygram, E. P. Jones, Malcolm Hay, H. J. Lynch.

For Trustees of the Diocese.—Messrs. James Bell, Alfred Slocum, Josiah King, Jackson, John H. Shoenberger, J. P. Henderson, W. W. Wilson, Kenley Vaux.

Deputies to General Convention—Clerical.—Revs. Dr. Scarborough, Henry S. Getz, E. S. Smith, H. A. Tolman.

Lay.—Geo. W. Cass, J. H. Shoenberger, Thos. M. Howe, Hill Burgwin.

Alternates—Rev. H. W. Spalding, Dr. William White, Rev. R. J. Coster, Rev. W. G. W. Lewis, Rev. John Cale, Esq. (2); David McBride; Alfred Morton; Geo. Fritz.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of McClean's assignee vs. Schoonmaker and wife, Hearing en banc.

The case of Steiner vs. Neil & Co. will go to the jury this morning.

The argument list will be called to-day.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

This Court is now engaged in hearing cases on the argument list.

Scalded.

A little girl named Stella Ladley, four years of age, was severely scalded last evening at the Agebor Cotton Works, Allegheny. It appears that it is necessary to empty the boilers of the works occasionally, and the hot water is allowed to run across the pavement and down the gutter to Sandusky street. The child, who was playing in the gutter, stumbled and fell into the hot stream, and was not rescued until she was severely scalded on the arms, breast and other parts of her body. Some time ago another child had its foot badly scalded from the same cause.

Fourth of July Excursion.

It is usual for many Pittsburghers to take an excursion to some of the thriving towns along the Pennsylvania Railroad. The coming Fourth a picnic will be given in the beautiful grove in the town of Blairsville for the benefit of St. Simon and Jude's church, and arrangements are in progress to make the occasion enjoyable in the extreme to all who attend. Excursion rates will be arranged with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

SIMON JOHNSON, Esq., the druggist, started for England yesterday.

B. F. Kay and Esq. Prothontary, has purchased the elegant residence of Jacob H. Walters, Esq., on Center avenue, for the sum of $15,000.

J. T. GIBSON, arrested by officers Atkinson and Jones, was committed to the workhouse for ninety days by Mayor Fleming yesterday, for professional thieving.

Messrs. T. H. Lazer, W. W. Greer and H. D. McGaw left, yesterday, for Harrisburg, as delegates to the State Prohibition Convention, to meet in that city to-day for the purpose of nominating a State Prohibition ticket.

Mr. Robert Sproal, Superintendent of the Excelsior Oil Distillery, Sewickley, has been the recipient of a handsome gold chain and watch by the gentlemen composing the company. An appropriate inscription adorns the inside case of the watch.

The Board of Directors of the Allegheny and Transportation Railway Works at Swissvale, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which were destroyed by fire on Wednesday, held a meeting yesterday morning and resolved to rebuild the works without delay. The *Advertiser* will be reopened in a week and the works will suffice to put the works a gain in operation.

The fire was a very disastrous one, but Messrs. Frank & Sons will rebuild the works at once.

THE SURVEY COMMITTEE.

The Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

A special meeting of the Survey Committee was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. Aull in the chair.

Ordinances vacating Terrace street, part of Burroughs street and Ellers street, were referred to Councils with an affirmative recommendation.

Petition to relocate Alder street, between Hiland avenue and Shady Lane. Referred to Messrs. Harrison, Breed and Morrison, committee.

Petition for change of grade on Lincoln avenue. Referred to same committee.

Petition for change of grade on Wylie avenue, west of Francis street. Ordinance ordered.

Ordinance repealing ordinances for the vacating of Forbes street. Recommended affirmatively.

Resolution for opening street in the Thirty-seventh ward, from the present terminus of the street crossing the turnpike near the public school house in Wilkinsburg, southwardly to Edgewood. Engineer ordered to make survey.

Mr. Morrison presented the report of the sub-committee on Homewood avenue. Report accepted and engineer instructed to prepare a plan relocating the street.

Mr. Seibert presented plan of lots in the Eighteenth ward, laid out by Messrs. Seibert, Keir and Seibert. Adopted, provided the plan meet the approval of the engineer.

Mr. Hunnestock's plan of lots in the Twenty-first ward, approved.

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Profile of Ascalade street presented, and clerk instructed to prepare ordinance.

Profile of Madison avenue presented, and ordinance ordered.

The committee then adjourned.

THE NEW WATER WORKS.

Special Meeting of the Committee.

A special meeting of the Water Committee was held last evening. Mr. Chalmers in the chair.

An ordinance amending sections two and eight, of an ordinance providing for the completion of the new water works, referred back from Councils under the Wallace bill, was ordered to be printed.

Action on the ordinance changing the plan of the Brilliant Hill reservoirs, also referred back, was postponed.

Mr. Hay read the sub-committee appointed to consider the communication of Mr. Wm. Smith relative to the extension of time for filling his pipe contract, reported progress.

The committee was continued and instructed to take all testimony relative to the difficulty, and report to the general committee.

A resolution, asking that one or more locations be selected for reservoirs on the South Side, and for laying of water mains, was referred to a sub-committee.

A number of petitions for pipe on various streets were read and laid over.

Adjourned.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Frank & Sons' Glass Works and Other Buildings Destroyed—Loss Over $80,000.

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL reference was made to the fact that a fire was raging in the vicinity of Bowman's, but at the time the lateness of the hour no particulars could be given. The fire was at Frankstown, on the Connellsville Railroad, and the works destroyed were those of Wm. Frank & Sons, glass manufacturers. The works covered an area 200 feet wide by 380 feet long, and the buildings were of wood. Very valuable additions had recently been made, and the works were complete and extensive, giving employment to one hundred and twenty men and one hundred boys.

The fire caught in the "mixing house," and spread with great rapidity. The alarm was responded to very promptly, but there was a scarcity of water, owing to the breaking of the "raising main," noticed heretofore. All efforts to confine the flames to the building where the fire originated were futile, and the entire works were consumed in ruins.

A double frame dwelling, owned by Conrad Roderns, and occupied by John Bopp and Christian Schwein, was also destroyed.

The grocery store and stable of John W. Smith, and the dwelling of Mrs. Wessell, also caught fire. The stable was totally destroyed, but the store, being of brick, was partially saved. The upper portion was badly burned, and the stock very much damaged by both fire and water.

The Pittsburgh Bolt Works, and other property, were for a time in danger, but happily escaped injury.

Messrs. Frank & Sons estimate their loss at about $75,000. Their insurance will not more than cover their loss.

Mr. Smith's loss will be at least $5,000. He has an insurance of $2,500 in the Germania.

Mrs. Wessell lost her house, but her furniture was saved. Loss $1,000—insured for $700.

Mr. Roderns valued his house at $1,800—insured for $1,000 in the German company. Bopp had $200 insurance on his furniture; but whether it was in one, and lost all his goods, is not known.

The fire is said to have been the work of an incendiary—at least this is the belief among the workmen. Others think it may have resulted from a pile of unslaked lime, but this is deemed improbable. The Fire Marshal will investigate the matter.

While the the fire was raging, a report was circulated that there was a car load of powder belonging to Mr. Bidwell, on the siding, but the fact was that the powder had been removed to the magazine, and there was no occasion for the alarm.

The fire was a very disastrous one, but Messrs. Frank & Sons will rebuild the works at once.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

John Holgate, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition of Albert Chamberlain, a creditor, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens' referred to Register Willard, of Scranton, for examination and report.

Groves & Shoemaker, creditors, vs. Wm. J. McMonagle, debtor, Mifflin county. Injunction ordered to issue against certain parties, and refused as to executors of Samuel S. Woods, deceased, and others, the same to issue on precipe of the solicitor for the petitioning creditors. Debtor filed an answer, denying the allegations of bankruptcy and demanding a trial by jury, which was granted and fixed for the next term at Pittsburgh.

Athechott & Houghton, bankrupts, Luzerne county. Petition of James Hughes for the ascertainment of liens referred to Register Willard for report.

Thomas S. Hutchinson, creditor, vs. Samuel Cable, debtor, Allegheny county. The rule on J. M. Stoner, Esq., to file his warrant of attorney or solicitor for debtor, was discharged, the same having been filed.

John Hafter, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition of W. H. Gearheart for the ascertainment of liens referred to Register Willard for report.

F. Pfeiffer & Co., creditors, vs. Elias Harris, debtor, Venango county. Hearing on rule to show cause why the order restraining on rule to creditors should not be dissolved, continued to the 15th inst.

George H. Williams, bankrupt, Erie county. The bankrupt having complied with all the requirements of the act, was decreed a full discharge.

F. Pfeiffer & Co., creditors, vs. Abram Simon, Crawford county. Hearing on the rule to show cause why the restraining order granted in this case should not be dissolved, was continued to the 15th inst.

W. H. Buell, creditor, vs. A. H. Cook, debtor, Hinsdale, Pa. Petition of bankruptcy filed on the 8th inst. Debt—two judgments aggregating $1,196. Acts of bankruptcy—disposing of farm in Westmoreland county, and Monongahela City, Pa. Assignee, Jas. Cahill (2); David McBride; Alfred Morton; Geo. Fritz.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Commonwealth vs. J. R. Spaulding, (3); M. Burkan et al., (2); Hetty Shelahy; Jno. Thompson; John Morris; Wetzel & Mauel et al.; John Brown *alias* Stewart; John Jackson, (2); John S. Edgar; John Crail et al.; Benj. Parkins vs. John Calhoun, (2); David McBride; Alfred Morton; Geo. Fritz.

District Court—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of McClean's assignee vs. Schoonmaker and wife, Hearing en banc.

The case of Steiner vs. Neil & Co. will go to the jury this morning.

The argument list will be called to-day.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

This Court is now engaged in hearing cases on the argument list.

Scalded.

A little girl named Stella Ladley, four years of age, was severely scalded last evening at the Agebor Cotton Works, Allegheny. It appears that it is necessary to empty the boilers of the works occasionally, and the hot water is allowed to run across the pavement and down the gutter to Sandusky street. The child, who was playing in the gutter, stumbled and fell into the hot stream, and was not rescued until she was severely scalded on the arms, breast and other parts of her body. Some time ago another child had its foot badly scalded from the same cause.

Fourth of July Excursion.

It is usual for many Pittsburghers to take an excursion to some of the thriving towns along the Pennsylvania Railroad. The coming Fourth a picnic will be given in the beautiful grove in the town of Blairsville for the benefit of St. Simon and Jude's church, and arrangements are in progress to make the occasion enjoyable in the extreme to all who attend. Excursion rates will be arranged with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

SIMON JOHNSON, Esq., the druggist, started for England yesterday.

B. F. Kay and Esq. Prothontary, has purchased the elegant residence of Jacob H. Walters, Esq., on Center avenue, for the sum of $15,000.

J. T. GIBSON, arrested by officers Atkinson and Jones, was committed to the workhouse for ninety days by Mayor Fleming yesterday, for professional thieving.

Messrs. T. H. Lazer, W. W. Greer and H. D. McGaw left, yesterday, for Harrisburg, as delegates to the State Prohibition Convention, to meet in that city to-day for the purpose of nominating a State Prohibition ticket.

Mr. Robert Sproal, Superintendent of the Excelsior Oil Distillery, Sewickley, has been the recipient of a handsome gold chain and watch by the gentlemen composing the company. An appropriate inscription adorns the inside case of the watch.

The Board of Directors of the Allegheny and Transportation Railway Works at Swissvale, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which were destroyed by fire on Wednesday, held a meeting yesterday morning and resolved to rebuild the works without delay. The *Advertiser* will be reopened in a week and the works will suffice to put the works a gain in operation.

The fire was a very disastrous one, but Messrs. Frank & Sons will rebuild the works at once.

THE SURVEY COMMITTEE.

The Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

A special meeting of the Survey Committee was held yesterday afternoon. Mr. Aull in the chair.

Ordinances vacating Terrace street, part of Burroughs street and Ellers street, were referred to Councils with an affirmative recommendation.

Petition to relocate Alder street, between Hiland avenue and Shady Lane. Referred to Messrs. Harrison, Breed and Morrison, committee.

Petition for change of grade on Lincoln avenue. Referred to same committee.

Petition for change of grade on Wylie avenue, west of Francis street. Ordinance ordered.

Ordinance repealing ordinances for the vacating of Forbes street. Recommended affirmatively.

Resolution for opening street in the Thirty-seventh ward, from the present terminus of the street crossing the turnpike near the public school house in Wilkinsburg, southwardly to Edgewood. Engineer ordered to make survey.

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